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## ALBANIAN BANDS ATTACK GREEKS IN NORTHERN EPIRUS

Greek Press Records Widespread  
Massacres of Greek Epirotes  
by Moslem Albanians—Ap-  
peal Is Made to Mr. Venizelos

The following article has been prepared  
for The Christian Science Monitor by  
The League of Friends of Greece in  
America.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Greek press has for a month now devoted its columns to the dangerous situation in northern Epirus, where irresponsible, half-civilized Moslem Albanian bands are reproducing the scenes of Marash at the expense of the Greek element. A few quotations from representative Athenian dailies will acquaint the American public with the perilous situation to which the inhabitants of that Greek Province have been reduced by the criminal refusal to permit the Greek Army to occupy it, although the Peace Conference has already awarded it to Greece and America has signed the award.

The official paper of Korytsa, edited at Athens, "The Pelagos of Korytsa," writes: "There are no words capable of describing the sufferings of our brothers of northern Epirus. How long will the blood of our people run in streams? Why does our government remain mute at the cries of our Epirote brothers? If the government cannot for diplomatic reasons intervene to save the Epirotes, why does it interfere with the organization of volunteer forces of Epirotes who are anxious to enter northern Epirus and protect their families? Something must be done before the Moslem Albanians exterminate our people. The government must take action."

Further extracts from Greek papers are as follows:

The "Anatole"—  
The massacres by the Turks were not enough. We now have massacres of our brothers by Moslem Albanians. And the massacres will continue and increase so long as Athens is patient and does not punish the criminals. Why does not the Greek Army advance to occupy that part of northern Epirus awarded to Greece by all the powers and America? Do we have to wait until our people there have been exterminated before we order our troops to enter the Province? The solution of the Adriatic problem may be long delayed. The powers have already reached a decision on our Epirote question. Why not put an end to the tragedy of our helpless Epirote brothers? While we wait patiently, the savage Moslem Albanian bands butcher our people, with the assurance that our patience will make punishment impossible.

The "Akropolis"—  
The withdrawal of the Italian troops from northern Epirus has created a situation truly dangerous for the Greek inhabitants of the Province, who are exposed to invasions and malefactions of the part of various Albanian bands. The Peace Conference must speed up and take measures for the protection of the endangered Greek population.

The "Times"—  
The demand of the Epirotes that the Greek Army advance now and occupy northern Epirus to protect the inhabitants from the marauding bands of Moslem Albanians is very just. Europe must listen to the cries of the defenseless Christian northern Epirotes, victims of numerous bands of bloody brigands. The only way to bring peace and security to all the people of Epirus is to order the Greek Army to advance immediately and occupy the Province.

The "Sphera" of Piræus—  
Conditions in northern Epirus are growing worse every day. The Moslem Albanians, encouraged by the fact that their criminal actions remain unpunished, increase the vigor of their attacks and multiply their orgies on the defenseless Greek Epirotes. What is the reason that the Greek Army does not advance to occupy the Province now that the Peace Conference has definitely awarded it to Greece?

The "Promachos"—  
What are these new massacres again in northern Epirus? We wonder at the apathy of the Greek Government. Why is it that the Greek Army does not now advance to occupy the Province and save thousands of lives from extermination at the hands of the Moslem Albanian bands that are terrorizing the unfortunate Christian inhabitants?

The "Neologos"—  
It appears that the Albanians have become a veritable scourge to our Christian brethren of northern Epirus. Murders, robberies, and all kinds of oppression, which remind us of the unspeakable crimes of the Turks, take place throughout the Province, and against a peaceful and defenseless peasant Greek population.

The "Athens"—  
The Albanians butcher in northern Epirus, and there is not a Greek soldier to save our Greek brothers from death.

The "Herodis"—  
What is the meaning of these new Albanian barbarities against the northern Epirotes? Where do they receive their encouragement? Why does the Greek Government remain

silent? Who prevents it from bringing order and security to that Province which the Allies and America have recognized as Greek?

The "Politica"—  
Orgies again in northern Epirus? And the inhabitants desperately appeal to us. The Greek Army is on the border, but has no orders to advance and save the lives of its brothers. Why this delay to occupy the Province?

The "Daily"—  
The recent news from northern Epirus is that the condition of the Christians there is hopeless. The inhabitants, unable to endure longer the frightful oppression on the part of the savage Moslem Albanian bands, have begun to flee for protection into Greek territory.

The Northern Epirote Society at Jannina, wired to Mr. Skenderi, Deputy for Korytsa at Athens: "New deplorable situation is created in northern Epirus. Albanian bands, having dissolved the Italian civil authorities, commit massacres, and disgrace our families, loot our homes, and plunder our possessions. Our brothers flee en masse seeking refuge here. Those from Erseka, Leskoviki, and Premethi have reached Korytsa. Their sight is heart-rending. Children are seeking their parents, and parents their children. Never has Epirus been visited with such a wholesale destruction. We have wired to Mr. Venizelos, asking immediate protection of our brothers of northern Epirus. Every day's delay to order the Greek Army to advance and occupy the Province costs us hundreds of lives."

It is unnecessary to comment. It is a pitiful situation, created mainly by the failure of Washington to decide and communicate its decision to the Conference as to the future of Korytsa.

## SOVIET OFFER TO ARMENIA REPORTED

Bolsheviks Declared to Have  
Offered Armenia Protection  
With Provision That Soviets  
Control Her Foreign Relations

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The presentation of an ultimatum by the Azerbaijan Republic to Armenia regarding the disputed territory of Karadagh, a district of Persia, situated on the northern frontier of the Province of Azerbaijan, and the region, though not actually confirmed, that the Soviet Government has also approached Armenia with a proposal, places that country in a difficult position. It is understood that the Soviet Government has offered to guarantee to Armenia all the territorial concessions promised by the Allies, backed by military assistance sufficient to maintain the integrity of these territories, on condition that Armenia accepts Soviet Russia's control of its foreign policy.

Discussing the vista opened up by the possibility of Russian domination over Armenia with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor to-day, a high Armenian authority expressed the conviction that the Azerbaijan republic must have reason to expect military support from Soviet Russia, or it would never have dared to present such an ultimatum to Armenia, considering the military resources of both countries. Moreover, Soviet Russia desires to form a junction with the Turks in Anatolia, and these two facts are considered adequate evidence that the Soviet proposals are an accomplished fact.

Armenia, left without supplies of arms and ammunition, is thus faced with a difficult problem of immediate and urgent importance. With the enemy at the door, and none of the expected Entente support forthcoming, she has no choice between the alternatives, if the Bolsheviks show any determined efforts to overrun Armenia.

Of Azerbaijan itself, Armenia has no fear, according to the Armenian authority, and her troops are considered far superior in quality, as Azerbaijan was not liable to conscription under the Tzarist régime and has therefore comparatively little military experience.

In quantity, the forces are about equal. Armenia has 15,000 men immediately available, and if the reservists can be adequately equipped, can put 40,000 men in the field. There is a large supply of war matériel lying at Batum, relics of General Denikin's campaign, but Armenia is not permitted to make use of this store. The Azerbaijan forces consist of one division of mounted troops, nominally 6,000 strong, one Muhammadan regiment from 2000 to 3000 strong, and six regular regiments of the Russian type, numbering 12,000.

Armenia is faced with the necessity of making an important decision, but the urgency of the situation is relieved by the severe pressure that is being put on the Bolshevik military resources by events in the Ukraine.

YON KAPP REFUSED ADMISSION

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

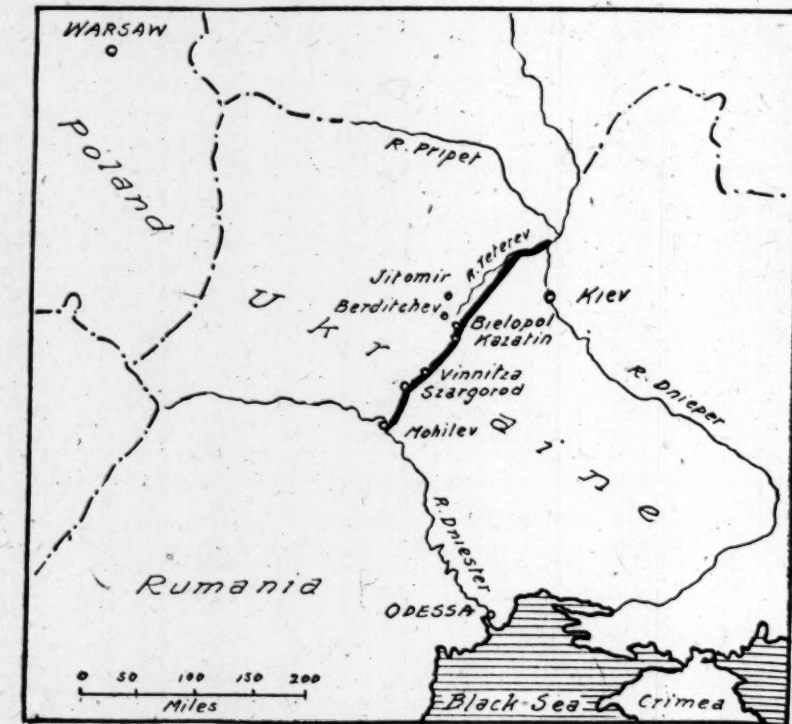
GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday).—The police have stated that Doctor von Kapp, author of the German coup d'état, for whom the Swiss Government had asked permission to reside in Switzerland, will not be allowed to enter the country.

## POLISH ADVANCE NO CONCERN OF ALLIES

British Authorities Disclaim Any  
Share in Initiating Offensive,  
Which Is Viewed With Con-  
cern, but Without Protest

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The extent of the Polish-Ukrainian advance in the Kiev area is still uncertain; but the movement has caused discussion here as being another indication of the instability in southeastern Europe. In certain quarters the Polish advance is regarded with anything but complacency, but no protest



The Polish advance

Heavy black line on the map represents front along which Polish troops are advancing upon Kiev and southwards in the Ukraine. The southern end of the line rests on the Dniester at Mohilev, proceeding thence northeastwards through Vinnitsa and Kazatin railway junction, it follows the course of the River Teteriv, to where it flows into the River Dnieper.

has been made against it, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, either by Great Britain or America, or by the Allies in general.

The Polish people, it is pointed out, has at last, after a long period of national oblivion, had its nationality recognized through events over which it had little control, and in its new found enthusiasm and exuberance is attempting an extremely heavy task at the very same time when all its energies are needed to rehabilitate the state; to build up the chaotic Polish finances, and to achieve political solidarity.

So far as allied responsibility is concerned, Poland must now be counted as an independent nation, formally recognized as such, and the British authorities take the view that the advance could not be controlled, even if such a policy were considered desirable.

Any share in the initiation of the Polish-Ukrainian offensive is disclaimed by them and they repudiate responsibility and profess inability to check enterprises with which Great Britain is not identified.

It has been stated that the Polish advance is only made possible by American supplies granted on a six years credit, but this, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from a high American authority, is only true to the extent that the munitions were supplied to the Poles with the full approval of all the Allies at a time when General von der Goltz and his Baltic troops, on one side, and the Bolshevik army on the other, were seriously threatening the existence of the newly founded Polish State.

The relations between Poland and the Ukrainian Government as a result of the recent agreement, which prefaced the initiation of the joint offensive, are interesting. The expedition is proclaimed as attempting to secure independence for the Ukraine, but there is no doubt that the republic, in order to get rid of soviet control, has sacrificed some of its rights as sovereign and independent state in favor of Poland, which appears likely, failing any strong Bolshevik military reaction, to become an extensive bulwark in Eastern Europe, stretching from Danzig in the North, to within a measurable distance of the Black Sea in the South.

Ukrainian Aims Stated

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The joint advance of Poles and Ukrainians is subject of a special announcement from the Ukrainian press bureau, which states that the Ukrainian National Government is not "crushing Russia," for Kiev, Jitomir and Berdichev are not Russian, but Ukrainian towns, and the population there, as elsewhere throughout the Ukraine, is rigorously suppressed by the Moscow Soviet Government.

The so-called Ukrainian Soviet Government, it is alleged, is only a "camouflaged" branch of the Moscow Soviet and does not receive the slightest support from an overwhelming majority of the Ukrainian population.

The bureau disclaims any intention on the part of the Ukrainian Government to invade any Russian territory, but announces its determination to fight to the last for the clearing of Ukrainian territory within the limits of its ethnographical boundaries from the Bolshevik army.

The statement that the Ukrainian Government is acting in complicity with General Wrangel, who succeeded General Denikin, and "other Russian reactionaries" is without foundation. The Ukrainian Government, the announcement concludes, declared war on General Denikin, and will adopt a precisely similar attitude to any of his reactionary successors.

Position of Polish Army

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

WARSAW, Poland (Tuesday).—Monday was the anniversary of Poland's independence, a feature of which was

## COMMUNIST LABOR STATUS EXPLAINED

Secretary of Labor, in Case of  
Alien Ordered Deported, De-  
clares Party Membership Does  
Not Violate Act of 1918

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Membership in the Communist Labor Party of America is legal, according to a decision announced yesterday by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, in the test case of Carl Miller, a German citizen who came to the United States in 1907, and who is among the aliens arrested and held for deportation proceedings as a result of raids conducted by the Department of Justice on radical meetings.

The Communist Labor Party, formed at Chicago, Illinois, last summer, when the "Left Wing" group of the Socialist Party divided into the Communist and Communist Labor parties, is not so strong numerically as the Communist Party, but is credited as having in its membership a greater proportion of United States citizens and of English-speaking natives. About 200 alleged members of the party were arrested in the Department of Justice raids. Some of these have been released and a few may require further consideration looking toward deportation, but about 160, held merely as members of the party, will probably be released promptly.

Anderson Ruling Cited

Officials of the Department of Justice expressed themselves as "surprised" by Secretary Wilson's decision, but counsel in the cases of certain persons who have figured in deportation proceedings asserted yesterday that Judge George W. Anderson of the United States Court in Boston, Massachusetts, had not held membership in the Communist Party illegal, and that a rehearing on the matter of Communist membership would be asked. Judge Anderson, it was said, had declared that the Communist Party simply advocated use of the general strike for political ends.

Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who has released considerable numbers of aliens held in deportation proceedings on the ground that there was no evidence against them justifying deportation, will be given a hearing tomorrow morning before the House Rules Committee, which has been considering a resolution demanding his impeachment. Mr. Post, in a statement made public yesterday, insisted upon a right to be heard in his own defense. Philip P. Campbell (R.), Representative from Kansas and chairman of the committee, said yesterday that the committee had never intended to deny him an opportunity to be heard.

The decision by Secretary Wilson in the Carl Miller case calls attention to important differences between the Communist Labor Party and the Communist Party, which latter organization Mr. Wilson held to be illegal. He points out that members are not required to accept the tactics of the Communist Labor Party or the Communist International, but only the tenets and platform of the party.

Platforms Contrasted

"In order that we may clearly understand the duty devolving upon the Department of Labor," the ruling states, "it should be pointed out that the recognition of the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, the advocacy of the political and industrial organization of the working class to achieve Communism, the declaration that he has no relations, as member or supporter, with any other political party, or the declaration that he is opposed to political organizations that support the present capitalist profit system, and to any form of trading or fusing with such organization, does not make an alien deportable under the law."

The Secretary points out that the Communist Labor Party says that "the working class must organize and train itself for the capture of state power," whereas the Communist Party wishes to "conquer and destroy it." The Communist Labor Party also did not place the limited value on political action that was placed on it by the Communists.

Radicalism Not Always Force

Certain excerpts from the Communist Labor Party platform are quoted by the Secretary in his decision, and are followed by this comment:

"The excerpts from the Communist Labor Party platform and program quoted above indicate an extremely radical objective, but there is nothing in them that discloses an intention to use force or violence, or that is incompatible with the use of parliamentary machinery to attain the radical end it has in view. The belief in, teaching and advocacy of the class struggle, mass action, the conquest of political power, the dictatorship of the proletariat, Socialism, Communism, the One Big Union, shop committees, shop stewards, and other social, industrial, economic, and political changes mentioned in the Communist Labor Party platform and program, however reprehensible these things may be to the minds of any or all of our people, do not bring the organization within purview of the act as long as it does not propose to use force or violence to accomplish the purpose. If the American people are left free to discuss and decide the questions

presenting themselves for consideration from day to day, uninfluenced by the threat of force or violence, they can be relied upon to protect themselves from any false philosophies, wild-eyed revolutions, or dictatorships of any kind."

"The Communist Labor Party of America does not come within the scope of the act of October 16, 1918."

## CHICAGOANS DROP LABOR PARTY PLAN

Fitzpatrick Group Decides to Join  
American Federation in Its  
Nonpartisan Campaign, and  
Coloradans Take Same Step

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Evidently the radical of the American Federation of Labor has found it less desirable to be removed from the party organization at a time when it is going forward vigorously with its nonpartisan campaign activities. The Chicago Federation, which, largely under the influence of John Fitzpatrick, has found the methods of the American Federation of Labor too slow, recently wrote a letter to Samuel Gompers, which, while it attacked both the federation and Mr. Gompers, left the door open for negotiations in the closing sentence, reading:

"We suggest a conference wherein the Nonpartisan Campaign Committee of the American Federation of Labor and the representatives of the Chicago Federation of Labor can discuss and develop a campaign for Chicago in accordance with the requirements of the American Federation of Labor."

Conferences Held

Mr. Gompers replied that he welcomed the assurance that the Chicago Federation had no thought of applying destructive tactics, and appointed Matthew Wolf and George W. Perkins to meet with the representatives of the Chicago Federation at the earliest possible time. The respective parties have been in conference this week, with the result that the Chicago Federation will not support a third party, but will cooperate locally with the Nonpartisan Campaign Committee. Mr. Fitzpatrick has been one of the conferees.

The Chicago Federation had stated that as there was no candidate for Congress on the old party tickets at all friendly with Labor, and as they had established a Labor Party, they proposed to put a full ticket for county, state and national offices in the field, and that workers would finance the Labor Party to the extent of \$50,000. In reply Mr. Gompers said that all that the proposed Labor Party would do was to defeat such congressmen as had fair records, and it certainly could not elect anyone.

Decision to Cooperate

It was so evident that the federation would not give an inch in its stand in opposition to a third party that the Chicago men evidently took counsel of prudence and decided to cooperate. Word has been received also from Colorado, where a similar movement was afoot, that after a two-days' conference it has been decided to abandon the Labor Party plan to cooperate with the nonpartisan campaign committee of the American Federation of Labor.

These two changes in Labor sentiment are held to strengthen greatly the chances of the American Federation of Labor to effect a solidarity of the working forces for political ends in the campaign. Internal difficulties with the railroad brotherhoods have been practically adjusted, and organized Labor is confident of being able to present a united front in its efforts to give the next Congress a complexion, in regard to its Labor sympathies, very different from that of the present one.

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INDEX FOR MAY 6, 1920

Business and Finance.....	Page 11	French Output of Coal Diminished.....	7
Stock Market Quotations.....		China Takes Over Eastern Railway.....	7
Change Expected in Wool Prices.....		India Faces an Exchange Furore.....	8
Why Liberty Bonds Decline.....		Baku Armenians Reported Menaced.....	8
International Trade Meeting.....		Lower Prices for Shoes Forecast.....	9
Cotton Replanting in State of Texas.....		Rumonia Eager for American Trade.....	9
Shoe Buyers.....		Colorado River May Be Utilized.....	9
Dividends.....		Actors Watching New Legislation.....	9
Editorials.....	Page 15	Continued Hold on Philippines Urged.....	12
Middle Classes Union in Great Britain.....		Illustrations.....	
Juarez, and Beyond.....		Map of Polish-Bolshevik Front.....	1
Armenia and the Kurds.....		Mrs. Delaney.....	1
China and Education.....		"Rise Away, Ride Away".....	14
A Western Horse Market.....		"Le Retour du Marche," by Troyon.....	15
Editorial Notes.....		Hopi Indian Sketches.....	12
General News.....		Editorial Notes.....	
Peace Resolution Urged: War Ended, Argued Mr. Knox.....	1	Chicagoans Drop Labor Party Plan.....	1
Albanian Bands Attack Greeks in Northern Epirus.....	1	Music.....	Page 8
Polish Advance No Concern of Allies.....	1	English Notes.....	
Soviet Offer to Armenia Reported.....	1	Special Articles.....	
Raiders Visit Many Farms in Ireland.....	1	The Window of the World.....	3
Soviet Asked to Permit an Inquiry.....	2	Mrs. Delaney: Her Life and Work.....	2
Quaint Pageants Held in Winnipeg.....	2	The Non-Union Patch.....	3
Economic Effects of Prohibition.....	5	The New British Ambassador.....	3
Franchise Bill for the British Women.....	5	From a New York Report.....	3
End of Carranza Regime Forecast.....	4	Economic Effects of Prohibition.....	5
Message on Irish Affairs Disavowed.....	4	Children of the Painted Desert.....	12
Canadian Women Start a Boycott.....	4	Sporting.....	Page 10
Hawaii's Welcome to Prince of Wales.....	4	Reds Are Gaining on Their Rivals.....	10
Socialists Draw Labor Elements.....	5	Cleveland Again Beats White Sox.....	10
Portugal Facing Much Disturbance.....	6	Long Tour for English Team.....	10
Cooperation and Income Tax Plans.....	6	Missouri Has Two Veterans.....	10
Lord Reid Reviews Asiatic Society.....	6	The Children's Page.....	Page 14
Land Reclamation Is Urged in Egypt.....	6	The Home Forum.....	Page 15
		The Only Love.....	15
		Daniel Boone.....	



give the national government the legal power and practical ability to conduct a successful war; that is, actual hostilities.

"Fifth, that war powers could not be exercised after actual hostilities had ceased.

"Sixth, that the powers of the President came from two sources, that of the chief executive and that of the commander-in-chief. . . . that the powers of neither capacity could be invoked to augment the other; that he possessed no extraordinary powers as chief executive, save only and to the extent such powers were conferred by statutes which, to authorize action by him, must be duly and legally in operation.

"It results from all of the foregoing facts and principles," concluded Senator Knox, "that the war has ended internationally, both as a matter of fact and law; that domestically the war powers ceased with the end of actual hostilities, and that, therefore, we are already at peace, both internationally and domestically, without any further act by either the executive or legislative branches of the government."

#### Need of Peace Recognition

Discussing the urgency of an actual recognition that peace exists, Senator Knox said:

"The national welfare imperatively demands that we know we have peace. The whole world seethes with revolution. Our own nation is in ferment and toll. Force and strife are rampant and threaten the destruction not only of our property, but of our free institutions and even of our lives and yet we stand and have stood for months, as a rudderless ship, foundering in the trough of tremendous seas. We must not dare longer delay a return to the order of government of peace; we must not hazard a further postponement in turning our undivided deliberations to our home problems. They are great enough to tax the utmost wisdom which we possess. As a preliminary step, the Executive must be returned to his peace time powers and prerogatives. Need, propriety, wisdom, cannot question this."

#### President Criticized

He continued: "We must proceed now to the rescue of the people from their present unhappy state leaving the weight of blame and responsibility for past errors and misadventures to fall where it may. The President has preferred to keep the country in an alleged state of war for now almost a year rather than abate one jot or tittle of the full measure his isolated will had set for the nation. He has conjured up every power within his efforts to compel this Senate to surrender its will and judgment to him, to become mere automatons to register his mandate to approve this treaty in its last minutiae of details as he sent it to us."

"As a matter of law and fact, we are at peace with Germany," the Senator said. "First, because of the terms of the armistice of November 11, 1918, its amendments and renewals; second, because of the 'silent ceasing' of hostilities; third, because of the disappearance, the extinction, of the government against which we declared war, and fourth because of the negotiations by us and our allies or associates in the war with the people who were lately our enemies and the ratification by our allies or associates and enemies."

#### Attempt to 'Coerce Senate'

Senator Knox concluded his address with the charge that the President and his supporters are "juggling with obvious facts" in denying that a status of peace exists.

"To what end has all this juggling with obvious facts and universally recognized principles been maintained? The answer is easy and known to all. The purpose is to coerce the Senate to approve the Treaty of Versailles, a treaty that is almost universally discredited in all its parts. The majority of its negotiators concede this. Its economic terms are impossible; its League of Nations is an aggravated imitation of the worst features of the ill-fated and foolish holy alliance of a century ago. It promises little but mischief unless recast on such radical lines as will entirely obliterate its identity."

#### VOTE FOR SUFFRAGE IN DELAWARE SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

DOVER, Delaware.—Prospects that Delaware may yet be the thirty-sixth State to ratify the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment were greatly brightened yesterday when the Senate, soon after convening, passed a resolution of ratification. Suffrage leaders feel confident that the lower House will follow suit before long, thus completing ratification. The Governor is ready to affix his signature to the measure as soon as it is passed.

#### EMIR WITNESSES REVIEW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

CAIRO, Egypt (Wednesday).—Emir Adralla on Tuesday morning, accompanied by Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, High Commissioner for Egypt, reviewed the British troops at Abbassia. Interviewed after the review, the Emir spoke in highly complimentary terms of the display, expressing his admiration of the British people as a whole, of whom the march was typical.

#### CANADA'S TOTAL ASSETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to a return tabled in the House of Commons, Canada's total assets at the end of 1919, were \$1,078,537,461.27, on which the country received an interest of \$16,732,775.29, or 1.46 per cent. This rate was more than twice as high as in 1918, when the country received an interest of \$1,102,104,492.32.

## RAIDERS VISIT MANY FARMS IN IRELAND

### Disguised Men Seize Quantities of Guns From Farmers—No Change in Government Attitude to Situation Is Expected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday).—It is understood here that the government has reached the conclusion that there is no alternative but to continue adopting a policy which will check and, if possible, stamp out, the campaign of crime and terrorism which prevails.

About 30 armed and disguised men have carried out an extensive raid in the Kiltewan district. Houses of farmers over a wide area were visited by raiders, who secured altogether about 40 revolvers and shotguns and a quantity of ammunition.

#### Hunger Strikers Released

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LIVERPOOL, England (Tuesday).—The strike of the Irish dock laborers against the imprisonment of the Sinn Feiners is at an end. The decision to bring it to a close was reached at a meeting last night and the men returned to work today.

It is stated that nine more Sinn Feiners, who have been on hunger strike, in Wormwood Scrubs, were released today and taken to a hospital.

#### Situation at Wormwood Scrubs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday).—Nine more hunger strikers were released from Wormwood Scrubs on Tuesday and conveyed to the hospital. P. J. Maloney, M. P., after 14 days' hunger striking, is said to be in a fair condition. Forty-eight out of 150 hunger strikers have now been released, though 107 more prisoners have arrived since the strike began. Practically all the prisoners are refusing food.

#### Attacked by Masked Men

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday).—A party of seven armed and masked men entered the house of Michael Keegan, in Tuam district, early on Saturday morning, after threatening to blow it up if not admitted. They took Keegan's young daughter from bed and, after cutting off her hair, left her lying unconscious in the yard.

#### Farmer's Daughter Wounded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday).—About 11 o'clock on Sunday night the house of James Gannon of Drumard, Leitrim, was raided by masked men, who fired through the window, wounding Gannon's daughter. The reason for the attack is supposed to be because Gannon's son, who had recently returned home, had been threatened for joining the Royal Irish Constabulary.

#### Attack on Policemen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday).—While cycling from Listowel to their station, the Ballylongford, County Kerry, last night, Police Sergeant McKenna and Constables Coughlan and Rabbit were attacked at about two miles from Ballylongford by a party of armed men, who fired at them. The sergeant was killed, and Coughlan and Rabbit were both wounded.

After shooting, the firing party closed in on the victims and relieved them of their arms and ammunition and immediately disappeared.

There is no change in the position of hunger strikers at Mountjoy Prison, where 16 Sinn Feiners have been without food for six days. The Dublin Corporation, last evening, by 30 votes to 5, passed a resolution acknowledging the authority of the "Dail Eireann" as the duly elected government of the Irish people and undertaking to give effect to all the decrees promulgated by it in so far as they affected the Corporation.

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#### DUTCH PORTS ARE REPORTED OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Reports have been received here that Dutch ports are now open, after being closed for more than two months by harbor and seamen's strikes, but that the strike at Copenhagen had canceled all sailings until August 1, at least.

#### Increase Demanded in Lawrence

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts.—Formal demands for a 50 per cent increase in wages, a 44-hour week and recognition of the union were presented to agents of all the textile mills in Lawrence yesterday by the local council of the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America.

#### FARM LABOR IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario.—The inadequate supply of farm labor in Ontario will be second in importance to weather conditions as a growing factor governing agricultural production in 1920, according to leading agriculturists of the Province. Although wages have more than doubled during the past three years, it is estimated by reliable authorities that the demand this spring still exceeds the supply by eight or nine times. The urgent appeals of the Ontario government's farm labor bureau for men to work on farms are an indication of the acute shortage in the available supply. Persistent efforts are being made by the government to induce city workers, especially single men, to go out on the farms, but the response as yet is very slight, owing to the almost universal eight-hour day which is being granted in the cities' industries.

## PRIMARY RESULTS BEING WEIGHED

### Johnson Victory and Its Bearing on Hoover Campaign—Opposition to Mr. Lodge as Temporary Chairman Withdrawn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The outstanding features of the primaries held in Indiana and California on Tuesday were the close race between Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and Hiram Johnson in Indiana and the large majority whereby Herbert Hoover, former food administrator, was defeated in California by Senator Johnson, who, according to latest reports, is expected to carry the pivotal state of the Pacific coast by a majority of 150,000.

It had been freely stated that only success in California, either through winning the state or by making a strong showing, could save Mr. Hoover from practical elimination as a factor in the Republican National Convention. The belief now is that Mr. Hoover cannot "come back," and that, in view of the indifferent support he received in his home state, the Republican leaders will consider him eliminated as a candidate.

Stray remarks from those high up in party councils indicated that they were more pleased over the defeat of Mr. Hoover than they were over the success of Senator Johnson.

Irregular Methods Alleged.

Partisans of the California Senator, while greatly elated over the California results, were disappointed at his failure to sweep Indiana, the latest counts from which indicate that Major-General Wood will roll up a plurality. The Indiana primary laws require that a candidate shall receive a majority of the total vote cast in order to secure a pledged delegation at the convention; but, while Major-General Wood failed to get a majority of the total vote, the fact that he came first gives him a material asset and goes far to compensate for the loss of Michigan.

As soon as the result in Indiana was reasonably certain, the Johnson supporters renewed the charge that Major-General Wood's managers had secured the advantage in Indiana through irregular methods of campaign, especially the lavish use of campaign funds.

While it may be true that money was lavishly spent, there is more than a suspicion that a campaign is on foot to discredit Major-General Wood, and the conservative leaders who do not favor him are encouraging the Johnson adherents to keep the charges fresh.

Charges that enormous sums have been expended and are being spent to further Major-General Wood's candidacy will be revived and a demand will be made that the Senate investigate the expenditures of all candidates for the presidential nominations without delay.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, Senator Johnson's chief supporter in the Senate, announced that he would call up his bill providing for an investigation of pre-convention campaign expenses within the next two or three days.

Senator Borah yesterday said as a candidate for either temporary or permanent chairman of the Chicago convention, explaining that he would not be in a position to preside over the convention because of his activities against the candidacy of Major-General Wood.

#### Government Attitude to Poles

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday).—Mr. Bonar Law stated, in answer to Captain Wedgwood Benn, that the government had no information beyond what had appeared in the press regarding the advance of the Poles. It had been more than once stated that the government could give the countries adjoining Russia no advice as to the course to be adopted toward the Soviet Government, and the British Government could accept no responsibility for any action those countries might take.

At present the government was not prepared to refer the matter of the Polish advance to the League of Nations, as it was not a new war, but a continuation of hostilities.

#### Home Rule Bill Delayed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday).—Owing to the indisposition of Walter Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, who was to be in charge of the Irish Home Rule Bill during the committee stage, the bill, which was to have been taken up on Thursday, has now been postponed till Monday.

## ARMOUR AGENT UNDER CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Arraigned before United States Commissioner Hayes for profiteering in necessities, John E. Wilson, of 245 State Street, district superintendent of Armour & Co., was released yesterday on his personal bond for a hearing on May 12. The government charges that Armour & Co. paid 9.08 cents per pound for a shipment of 260,000 carcasses of lamb in New Zealand, and that after freight rates of 3.41 cents per pound were paid, the consignment was sold for 25.5 cents per pound in Boston, at a profit of approximately 50 per cent.

#### Statement by Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The publicity department of Armour & Company issued a statement yesterday in which it was said:

"The facts as reported relative to our indictment in Boston are not correct. Instead of being indicted, we should be commended. There is a crying need for more food, and the price exceedingly high. Last winter we foresaw this condition and arranged to ship in lambs from New Zealand to cope with it. The New Zealand lambs which we have been selling in Boston are of unusually fine quality, but we are selling them below the market prices for western lambs and were it not for these New Zealand lambs the price of western lambs would be higher than it is now."

#### FRYATT SHIP FOR ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Captain Fryatt's famous ship S. S. Brussels has been handed back by the Belgian authorities to the British Government. The whole ship is in a bad state of repair and must be made seaworthy and when these repairs have been completed the ship will be returned to the Thames.

#### Mr. Hoover Surprised

His Vote in California Larger Than He Expected, He Says.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Herbert Hoover said yesterday, in a signed statement regarding the California primaries which resulted, returns indi-

cate, in the choice of a solid Johnson delegation from that State to the Republican national convention:

"I am surprised that under the circumstances so large a vote should have been cast in California for the delegates favoring my nomination, for my friends in entering my name introduced no personal issue, but asked an opportunity to register a protest at Senator Johnson's extreme opposition to any league to prevent war and to reduce armaments. With a group of amateur clubs only a month old, they were, of course, handicapped in opposing the regular party organization, but the real situation is that the people of California have been much torn between their loyalty and friendship to the Senator for his able rescue of the State, during his governorship, from vicious corporation control, and his too narrow vision on our international necessities."

"The fact that in these circumstances more than a third of the party protested against this latter view should strengthen the support of the Republican majority in the Senate."

"HERBERT HOOVER."

#### Unit Rule Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in a statement yesterday characterized the adoption of the unit rule of delegates to the Democratic national convention, whereby the vote of state delegations is cast as a unit, "as not only politically inexpedient, but undemocratic and foolish."

In a letter to the chairman of the New York Democratic State Committee he urges that the Democratic nominee for President be the man who most nearly represents the choice of a majority of delegates sent from their home districts, and says that, if the people feel that the choice is made in a free and democratic way, the party will have a considerable campaign advantage.

If the Democratic Party is to win, he says, it must convince the people that it is able to adapt itself to new conditions. Ancient customs and "practical politics," he insists, should be done away with.

Hoover Harvard Favorite.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Cambridge News Office.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Following are the results of a straw vote among students in Harvard University, as a part of a countrywide college straw ballot, for President of the United States; Hoover, 1121; Wood, 632; Johnson, 117; Lowden, 79; McAdoo, 83; Wilson, 34.

#### Result in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Hiram W. Johnson's California organization carried him to victory in the presidential primaries of Tuesday with a sweeping majority of 150,000 over Herbert Hoover. Senator Johnson's vote was 295,805, and Mr. Hoover's 157,707, with a few scattered precincts to be heard from. San Francisco gave Senator Johnson a majority of 44,000.

Democrats entered the Republican fight, splitting their vote between the Republican candidates. The Democratic vote was far below the registration. James Rolph, Mayor of San Francisco, leads the Johnson ticket. Gavin McNab heads the Democratic ticket.

Southern counties gave the largest vote for Mr. Hoover. Los Angeles County gave Johnson 44,514, Hoover 39,196. Ralph Merritt, Hoover manager, says, "Veteran politicians directed the Johnson fight, while the Hoover battle was waged by an amateur organization with less than four weeks' time in which to get into shape. Ours was a vote of protest."

## GOVERNOR SAYS HE CANNOT INVESTIGATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

ALBANY, New York.—In a letter yesterday to William H. Anderson, New York state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, Gov. A. E. Smith informed him that he had no authority to cause an investigation of the Legislature relative to the alleged use of liquor in the assembly chamber on the night of the ousting of the five Socialists. Since the Assembly did not see fit to cause such an investigation, he said, he knows of no authority which can now do so.

Answering Mr. Anderson's requests that there be an investigation as to whether summary action on his part is required with respect to the district attorney of Albany County, who declined to investigate the liquor story, Governor Smith says that if the superintendent will prefer charges against that official he will have them investigated.

Regarding the request by Mr. Anderson that the Governor propose to the United States district attorney that he probe the story, the reply is made that the executive has no jurisdiction over the United States district attorney and that therefore he cannot do so.

## TAMPA, FLORIDA CRACOWANER'S

Accredited Agency for the RED CROSS SHOE

Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats, Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts

"A Bright Spot of the Town"

South Bend, Ind.

## SOVIETS ASKED TO PERMIT AN INQUIRY

### Secretary General of League of Nations Awaiting Reply to Request for League Mission to See Conditions in Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, sent the following telegram to Moscow on March 17 last, the text of which was approved by the Council of the League at its sitting on March 13.

"The Council of the League of Nations, having been invited to examine the possibility of sending a commission to Russia, has decided to constitute a commission in order to obtain impartial and reliable information on the conditions now prevailing in that country. The permanent secretariat of the League is therefore instructed to ask the Soviet authorities whether they are prepared to give this commission a free entry and return, and to make arrangements for insuring to the commission complete liberty of movement, communication, and investigation, and to guarantee absolute immunity and dignity of its members and the inviolability of their correspondence, archives, and effects."

"The commission will begin its work as soon as those facilities and rights have been formally assured to it. On receipt of an affirmative reply the composition of the commission will be notified to the Soviet authorities at the earliest possible moment."

On March 25 a reply was received that Mr. Kalinine, President of the Executive Committee of the Soviets, was traveling, and that no decision could be taken in his absence.

Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevik delegate in Copenhagen, stated in an interview that the question of a commission of inquiry in Russia would be submitted to the Congress of the Soviets of all Russia during April, when it would meet in Moscow. This congress was held, and on May 1, Sir Eric Drummond again telegraphed as follows:

"In his wireless message of March 22, last, the People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs stated that my telegram of March 17, relating to the despatch to Russia of a commission of the League of Nations had been sent to the President of the Central Executive Committee, Mr. Kalinine, who was then traveling. Since that time, no reply has reached me."

"The permanent secretariat of the League, in view of the forthcoming meeting at Rome on May 14, of the council of the league, which must take up the matter afresh, would be glad to know forthwith the reply of the Soviet Government to the request made in my telegram of March 17."

(Signed) "ERIC DRUMMOND," Secretary General of the League of Nations.

## LABOR DISPUTES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Although May Day passed here without any strikes, three have developed since. The first was the walkout of 170 union bakers, who demand an increase of \$2 a week in wages. All the bakeries are working with greatly reduced staffs, and a considerable bread scarcity exists. The deadlock is still unbroken as the master bakers refuse to accede to the demands and threaten to declare open-shop conditions in a statement issued to the public.

The employers point out that, if they yield, they will be forced to add to the burden on the consumers. The men demand \$39 per week for bench hands, \$42 for oven-men and dough-men. The employers offer \$33 per week, minimum, for bench hands, up to \$36 and \$39 for oven-men and dough-men, for an 48-hour week.

The Bricklayers Union is on strike, demanding \$9 a day, an increase of \$1. Two hundred men are out and considerable construction is held up. Employers have offered to compromise at \$8.50 per day. Latest developments indicate that a settlement will be reached.

In a dispute between local shipping companies and sailors and deck hands, the men have not yet quit work, pending negotiations. They ask that wages be increased from \$10 to \$15 per month and better working conditions. A flat increase of \$10 is offered.

The firemen on one coal-burning furnace vessel, the Princess Patricia, quit work yesterday afternoon. They belong to the One Big Union and refused to negotiate further.

## Have you had this trouble?

Do your far rubbers blow out? Hundreds of women complain that their rubbers will not stand the boiling in the "cold water" method. This is because cheap composition rubbers are used.

GOOD LUCK RED JAR RINGS are necessary for this method because made especially for the "cold water" method. With tough, live rubber unaffected by heat or boiling, don't accept substitutes. GOOD LUCK rubbers are never sold under any other brand. Used by canning demonstrators everywhere. Standing equipment on also 22 Seal Jar. If you haven't tried GOOD LUCK rubbers, be sure to get them this year. Your dealer can get them for you. All wholesalers carry them.

Price 13c per dozen, 2 dozen for 25c. One of the best canning booklets ever published sent for a 2c stamp.

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.

150 Portland Street CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

## QUAINT PAGEANTS HELD IN WINNIPEG

### Celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the Inception of the Hudson's Bay Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Winnipeg and the Canadian West are this week celebrating the 250th anniversary of the inception of the Hudson's Bay Company. The ceremonies attending the event have just been completed here, and are continued on Thursday at Edmonton. The business interests of the Canadian West have laid aside the cloak of commercialism for a space to join in carnival celebrations with the modern counterpart of the gentlemen adventurers trading into Hudson's Bay, in a series of historical pageants and revivals of native rites and customs.

Sir John Kindersley, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and suite, arrived from London and was greeted within the looped stone walls of Lower Ft. Garry, just north of Winnipeg, by fur traders, trappers, dog runners, and canoe men. Representative of all the human elements that have gone to make up the company's organization, officials and employees were brought here from Ungava and Labrador in the east to British Columbia and the Yukon in the west.

Chiefs from practically every Indian tribe were present to do honor to the great company. In solemn conclave the "pipe of peace" was handed round while the old brass cannon belched salutes to the memories of older days and the happy auguries of the new.

A water pageant, portraying an old-time "fur brigade" with canoes and York boats manned by the voyageurs, attired in native costume, caused thousands of people to line the banks of the Red River.

An aeroplane swooping down on the flotilla caused consternation among the Redskins. In Winnipeg, Sir John Kindersley announced the construction of a new \$5,000,000 store, and declared that the company, to meet changing conditions, would launch new and broader policies in the development of trade with the white settlers, while still retaining its interests in the far north.

After extended negotiations, the Central Wages Board was unable to come to an agreement on the railwaymen's demand for increased wages on Tuesday night and the claim has now been referred to the Appeal Tribunal of the recently constituted National Wages Board.

It will be remembered that the National Union of railwaymen has asked for an increase of £1 per week all round and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen demand £1 per day for engineers, whose present rate is 7s. 6d.

## RAILWAYMEN'S WAGE DEMAND UNDECIDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

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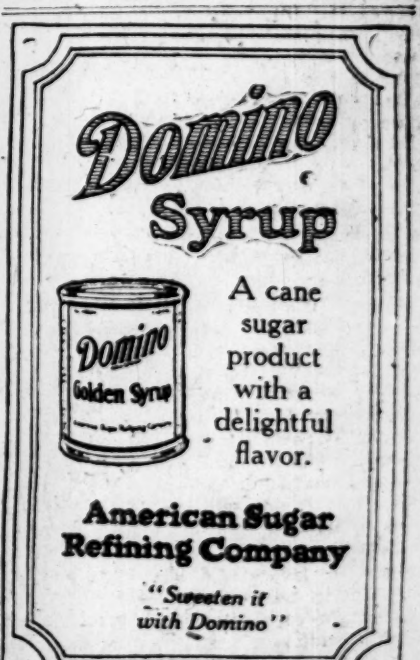
It will be remembered that the National Union of railwaymen has asked for an increase of £1 per week all round and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen demand £1 per day for engineers, whose present rate is 7s. 6d.

The board will be presided over by Sir William MacKenzie and consists of four representatives of the railway managers, four of the railway users and four of the men's unions. It is estimated that the demand of the National Union of Railwaymen alone will involve an addition to the railway wages' bill of from £17,000,000 to £20,000,000 per year.

## GERMAN MISSION TO LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A German shipping mission, headed by Mr. Seifiger, is on its way to London from Berlin to discuss with British representatives the whole question of the mercantile shipping industry. The mission comprises 11 representatives of shipping firms in Germany.



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A cane sugar product with a delightful flavor.

**American Sugar Refining Company**

"Sweeten it with Domino"

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Savings Accounts go on interest the First of each Month at 4 1/2%.  
Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

## "The Dependable Fountain Pen"

THESE ESSENTIAL MODERN FEATURES: self-filling, non-leaking, 14-K solid gold points: \$2.75 and \$3.25. U. S. POST, 265 Lorain Ave., Chicago, 911 Foster Bldg., Denver.

## AUNT JEMIMA'S Baking Powder

HOWELL MFG. CO., Cincinnati, O.





## THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### Safeguarding the Pedestrian

The pedestrian in Japan has reason to regard his government with appreciation, for the order has gone out that automobiles mustn't bespatter him with mud. Being thus bespattered is not an uncommon experience wherever automobiles travel over muddy pavements, and many a tidy American who has been left gazing alternately with grief at skirt or trousers, and with rage after a disappearing motor car, must have looked with personal interest at the picture in the Sun and Herald of New York, which shows how Japanese inventiveness has overcome the difficulty. A kind of short and very wide broom without a handle, or at any rate that is what it looks like in the picture, hangs in front of the wheel near the ground, and when the car dashes through a puddle the mud flies into this dependent broom instead of over the innocent bystander. The "splash fender" doesn't mind, in fact it has the satisfaction of duty well performed; and the innocent bystander can go on to the party for which he has dressed so carefully in his best, without having his social manner upset by unexpected calamity. Perhaps in three other nations will adopt the device, which just now serves also to indicate the rapid numerical increase of automobiles in Japan. The Japanese still adds its picturesque note to the panorama of daily travel, jolting its passenger along in cadence to the steps of the Japanese men, and the patient ox drags the heavy native cart over the Japanese roads; but motor cars and trucks increase steadily and Japanese roads are being rapidly improved to meet the needs of the twentieth century vehicle. Within three years the government is expected to increase its present estimated expense on road work of about \$25,000,000 a year to at least \$50,000,000, and both the Japanese man and the patient ox have reason to be grateful to the automobile for better going.

### Americans Under an Australian

General Sir John Monash, the brilliant Jewish soldier who ranks among the great leaders of the war, is proud of the fact that as an Australian it was his privilege to command American troops. Speaking on his return to the Commonwealth he said, amid cheers, "I had the unique experience of having American soldiers under my command. In the battle of Hamel I was allotted 2000 American troops. That battle was an unqualified success and it made the Australians and Americans blood brothers forever. My experience with the Americans was so satisfactory that the commander-in-chief placed under my control 60,000 Americans. During the closing days of September, and early in October, 1918, they valiantly assisted in making the final breach in the Hindenburg line. The action was so successful that the Hindenburg line was completely overthrown on October 5. The same night the Germans sued for peace. I do not think the association of those events was accidental."

### A City of Growth and Change

A change in municipal architecture is coming in Buenos Aires. Tall buildings are in prospect, not exactly skyscrapers, but sufficiently impressive, for whereas the prevailing type of building in that characteristic Latin-American city has been limited to one story, these new structures will be erected to the towering height of three or four. More than that, important streets of the town are to be widened, and many of the houses now standing will be torn down to make way for these wider thoroughfares, though what is lost in housing accommodation, which is just now at a premium in Buenos Aires as in other cities, will be more than made up by the larger capacity of the taller buildings. Such at least is the plan that the Administration has again taken under consideration, although some years ago the idea of the new boulevards was discussed and given up because the cost looked prohibitive. But Buenos Aires has been comparing itself with other cities, and discovers that it is one of the fastest-growing municipalities in the world; its population, which numbered 1,575,800 persons by the census of 1914, is now estimated at more than 2,000,000, and immigrants are said to be arriving at the rate of about 10,000 a week. Covering an area two and a half times as great as Paris, moreover, Buenos Aires contains less than half as much park and open space, and is so little pleased with the comparison that some 51 acres of public parks will

probably be added during the present year. The program for municipal improvement, which now seems likely to be put in effect, will make a different Buenos Aires from the present city of stout one-story stucco houses, narrow streets and a few wide avenues. But the land has risen in value, and new buildings of two or three stories are already beginning to replace the older typical Latin-American structures.

### Edinburgh and the East

Every session of the University of Edinburgh sees its quota of students from oriental countries arrive. Often they become familiar figures in the immediate vicinity of the institutions of learning. But as they live in small groups and associate with few outside their own clubs, they narrow their opportunities, and their judgments of the city and its Alma Mater are affected by such exclusiveness. But the exclusiveness is not altogether on the one side. Ask the first person you meet in the students' quarter what he knows of these men, and his answer would probably reveal but the most casual acquaintanceship. Yet a change for the better is in evidence. An Edinburgh Oriental Society has been formed. In proposing Sir William Mitchell Ramsay as the first president, the popular military chaplain, Dr. Ewing, M.C., welcomed the movement as likely to bring the still somewhat distinct families of the earth closer, and establish a better understanding between them. Sir William's address on "The Road to Baghdad and Central Asia through Greek and Roman Times Down to the Present" showed that to be of any use such a society should seek to foster "statesmanship, mutual intercourse, inter-relation and consolidation, by way of peace and knowledge. In Britain we had still too great a fear of knowledge." "Knowledge," he declared, "is the basis upon which all that is able to survive is built." There was much to learn from Asia. The East would only be interpreted to the West and the West to the East upon this basis of knowledge. Not yet was the world sufficiently removed from the old conception of mutual piracy between the continents.

### Reviewing Australia's Fleet

The Prince of Wales and the Australian "Digger" are old friends. They shared the mud of Flanders and the trenches of France, but the Prince and the Australian "Blue Jacket" have yet to gain the same friendly understanding. When the royal guest reaches Melbourne he will be given an opportunity of seeing the remarkable growth of Australia's fleet, for he will review something like 30 warships in Port Phillip Bay. Probably the contrast between the huge Renown and the war-worn battle cruiser Australia will serve to point a lesson already emphasized by Lord Jellicoe—that the day of the great battleship is still with us. One thing the Prince will not hear—the customary salute of 21 guns; out of deference to the men recovering from shell-shock.

### A Non-Competitive Industry

Considering the patience, as well as capital, required to set out a plantation of gutta-percha trees, and to wait 20 or 30 years before beginning to derive any profit from the enterprise, it is hardly surprising that the one plantation in Sarawak, Borneo, where the trees are thus cultivated, is probably unique. The world needs gutta-percha and must look largely to Borneo for its supply, with help from Sumatra, the Dutch East Indies, and the Federated Malay States; but, except for this one plantation, the supply must be met by the willingness of the natives to go into the jungle and tap the trees for their valuable "milk." In the past five years the value of the commodity has risen steadily till it has now increased from 80 to 100 per cent over pre-war prices, and the likelihood of reduction in new cables are in prospect from the United States to Japan and the Philippines; and new cables mean a large demand for gutta-percha and, therefore, a stiffening of the price. Yet of recent years the natives have had to gather more gutta-percha than they used to, for the usual course of operations brings the native to a Chinese trader, of whom he buys rice, tapioca or other provisions, with his jungle spoil of gutta-percha; and the same amount of gutta-percha no longer buys the same amount of provision. More than that, the multiplying number of rubber, coconut and tapioca plantations are offering inducements to native laborers that are much more tempting than tapping the gutta-percha trees in the jungle, and so the high price of gutta-percha seems likely to remain permanent.

### Spain to Fight Gambling

The great increase of gaming houses in Spain has at last forced the government to take decisive action. Not only have these resorts multiplied in the large cities, but in the smaller towns as well, until today their number is three times as great as it was only three years ago. In Madrid alone, it is calculated, there are more than 300 gambling resorts, while not a town or hamlet, however small, is without at least two—one for the wealthy, and another for the poor. The results have proved disastrous, and the government realizes that it faces a situation that calls for heroic action.

### Setting an Argument

Those critics of modern times who delight in the assertion that the world is returning to primitive days, will be interested to learn from a missionary in the Northern Territory of Australia that the aborigines have an unusual way of settling disputes. The missionary states that two representatives of the opposing parties meet with club or spear. Each kneels down alternately to receive a blow, and when one acknowledges that he is hurt honor is satisfied and the dispute is at an end. The narrator says that he has never heard of a quarrel being re-opened after it has been settled by this "direct action."

## MRS. DELANY: HER LIFE AND WORK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"And now for Mrs. Delany."

When she wrote these words in her diary, Fanny Burney was already sated with praise. Praise from Burke and Doctor Johnson, praise from Mrs. Montague and the Bluestocks, praise from Reynolds and Mrs. Thrale. Yet her first interview with Mrs. Delany was an event to be detailed to her family with the greatest care, and her friendship and support were to become her greatest comfort during the earliest and most trying period of her court life.

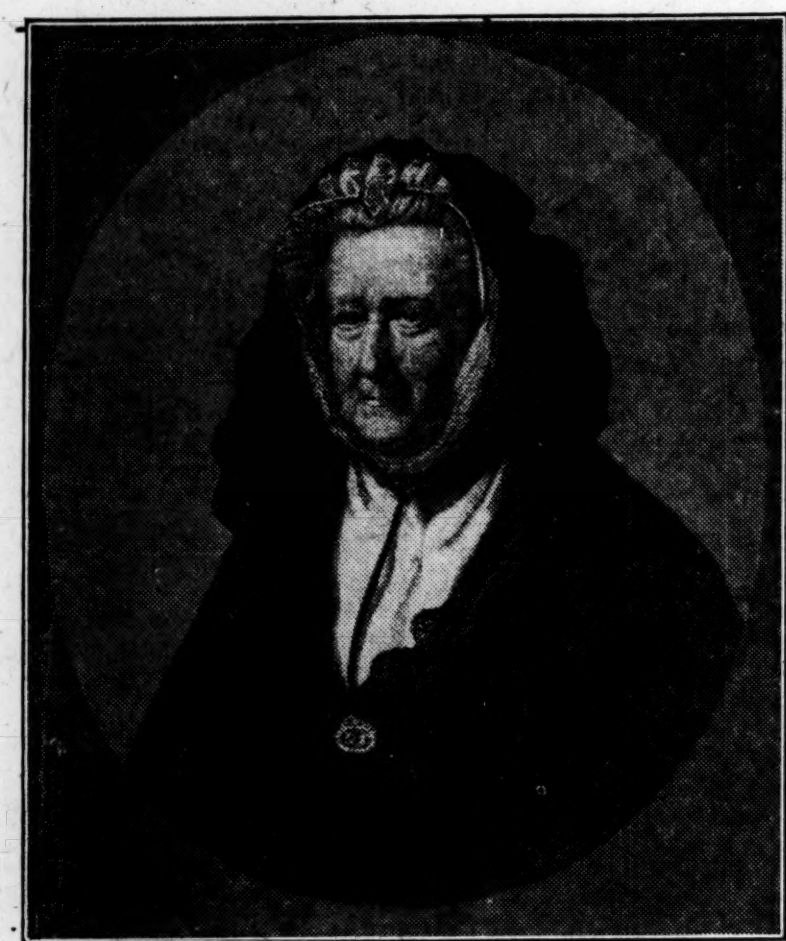
To see how and why this was so, will throw light not only on Mrs. Delany only, but on the pleasantest side of the pleasant eighteenth century, its social amenities, its cordial intercourse, and its interest in literature, both French and English, before the days of cheap postage and the telegraph had reduced letter-writing to the dead level of question and answer, or people had

talents, of which only two or three survive, the rest having been destroyed by Mrs. Delany in later years with the help of Fanny Burney.

### Her Sympathy and Friendliness

No woman, except Stella, seems to have roused so warm a feeling in him, or to have cheered his loneliness like Mary Pendarves. He declared that she never laughed at a jest before she understood it, and defied "our adversaries to produce one instance where your want of ignorance makes you affected, pretending, conceited, disdainful."

Mrs. Delany, who saw the tender and sympathetic side of Swift's character, had no patience with the "unfriendly ungenerous manner" of Lord Orrery's "Remarks on Dr. Swift" (1751). She said "He makes no mention of Swift's singular, wise and extensive charities, yet calls himself his 'friend'." He tells of his resentment, with the strongest reflection on his pride, at his sister's marrying a tradesman, but does not tell you he allowed her £25 a year . . . yet calls himself his friend! He calls his being void of all envy 'pride of his own superior



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission  
Mrs. Delany, from an old engraving

come to rely on the telephone as a means of communication with their friends.

### The Victim of Pride

Mary Granville, daughter of Bernard Granville and niece of Lord Lansdowne, was born in Wiltshire on the 14th of May, 1700, and sent as a child to live with her aunt, Lady Stanley, who was maid of honor to Queen Anne. On the fall of the Tory Party her father and uncle were arrested, and after their release Mary stayed first with one, and then with the other. She was an attractive girl, and did not lack admirers, but family pride forbade her marriage with a young man named Twyford, for whom she felt a warm affection, and at 17 she was forced into marrying a man of 60, Alexander Pendarves of Roscow in South Cornwall, a fate which left her with a horror of such compulsory unions.

"She obtained some respite from her 'Cornish dungeon' in 1773, when her husband took a house for her at Windsor, where she learnt to love the Greek Park and the English woods and glades where she was to spend her happy and venerable years. A visit to London followed, where she enjoyed the drawing-room, the opera, and various fashionable weddings, but her widowhood in 1725 was, as she admitted, 'not unwelcome,' and from this time the delightful humor which was natural to her had full play.

### A Delightful Correspondent

"Our friend Sally is grown a conjugal creature, and so fond of her husband that her letter is full of nothing but 'caro sposo,' and 'the terrible and dreadful misfortune she lately met with, of being disappointed of a lodging which they eagerly and earnestly desired.' The first step toward declaring a passion for a lady is admiring any of her little animals. . . . I own I think your pussy has charms, but if you believe all the flatteries that buzz about you, you'll be undone, for believe me there is no more comparison between your cat and mine, than between a Spanish and an Irish potato, and you may come and look if you won't give credit to my words." Jane Austen never read Mrs. Delany, since her life was not published till 1860, but she might have written either passage, or a hundred others in this delightful correspondence, and not blushed to put her name to them.

Lord Baltimore, father of the pupil of Dr. Gregory Sharpe, was anxious to marry her, but a long courtship resulting in his finally marrying another lady, evidently to her great distress, she accepted an invitation to Ireland from her friend, Mrs. Donnellan, and spent 18 months there, from September, 1731 to April 1733. Here she met Dean Swift at her future husband's and recorded her impressions in the following words: "The Dean of St. Patrick's was there, in very good humor; he calls himself 'my master,' and corrects me when I speak bad English, or do not pronounce my words distinctly. I wish he lived in England; I should not only have a great deal of entertainment from him, but improvement." Swift conceived a great admiration for her, and wrote her delightful let-

ters, yet calls himself his 'friend.' Such a friend, Brutus-like, gives the deepest and the surest wound."

It was at Doctor Delany's, as already said, that she met Swift; and the two men, different as they were, were intimate friends. A distinguished preacher and amiable man, Delany, now chiefly remembered for the sake of his second wife, married his first wife while Mrs. Pendarves was actually in Ireland, and Swift wrote to Pope in January, 1733, that he was quite unopposed by the access of fortune which that first wife brought him. The marriage was a happy one, but he never forgot Mrs. Pendarves nor she him, and Swift was the channel of many greetings between them such as her kindly memories of his "sociable Thursdays."

### An Ideal Match

Two years after he became a widower, Doctor Delany, who had a pleasant house near Down called Delville, went to England and proposed to Mrs. Pendarves, who had meanwhile become very intimate with the Duchess of Portland, and treated Bulstrode, the Buckinghamshire seat of the family, as her second home. She was consulted by the Duchess in everything, from a new wallpaper for her boudoir, to a new governess for the little Marquis of Titchfield; and the very fact of this intimacy probably strengthened her relatives in their vehement opposition to the proposed match with Doctor Delany. But Mary Pendarves was firm. Having suffered agonies from a husband chosen by her family, she determined to be happy with one chosen by herself, and married the doctor in the June of 1743, to enjoy 25 years of uninterrupted happiness. Warm-hearted, hospitable, religious, loving the country, with powers of intellect which fitted him to be the friend and companion of the great Dean, to vindicate whom he wrote his valuable observations upon Lord Orrery's Remarks, Delany—who died afterward became Dean of Down—was exactly fitted to be the husband of Mary Pendarves.

### Her Activity

It was an age of fancy work, but where most ladies, like Miss Austen's Lady Bertram, did yards and yards of carpet work, Mrs. Delany was more imaginative. She embroidered bed and chair covers, curtains and dresses, many of which still exist, using the most exquisite of silks, chenilles, and wools; she made hangings for the chapel at Delville and hassocks, rich and grave, for the use of the worshippers; she did many yards of knitting for borders, and was always ready to get, or to give, new materials for embroidery. Her shellwork was of wonderful grace and variety. "Every lady of fashion had her grotto, but we hear of no one else starting out with a large bag to collect shells from the neighboring beach, tramping back with them, and beginning to adorn the grotto with them at 7 o'clock in the morning."

### A Beloved Character

Widowed in 1768, Mrs. Delany lived for some years alternately at her own house in London and with the Duchess of Portland at Bulstrode, and some six years later she began

to turn her botanical talents to account in the famous "paper mosaic" invented by herself, and came into contact with the royal family. The two events are almost equally important in her history, the one providing her with endless amusement and interest—even as a child she had been noted for her "cut paper flowers and birds"—the other giving her a new set of friends whose delicacy toward her is the pleasantest part of her history. When in course of time Bulstrode passed to a new duchess, a small house in Windsor Park was put at her disposal by the King and Queen, and here she spent the last three years of her earthly career, years which are more familiar than any which went before them, since Fanny Burney had the honor of her friendship.

## THE NON-UNION PATCH

Now that the war is over and Liberty Loan drives are no more, there is no harm in telling the story. Garrett Beneker, the artist, had painted a Loan poster appeal to the working men. It was direct and virile, a stalwart laborer in blue overalls, with red woolen shirt rolled back from the neck and brawny forearms, a shapeless felt hat thrust on the back of the firmly set head, obviously one of the "second line of defense." For his model Beneker had chosen a real workman and had depicted him faithfully, even to the stains of dirt on the overalls and a patch on one knee. His friends were delighted; its success seemed assured. But when the artist brought it before Secretary of Labor Wilson for approval, it met with a dubious reception. It was a good piece of work, the Secretary admitted, but one thing was quite wrong; that patch on the knee.

"You'll have to take it out," said Secretary Wilson.

"But that makes it look the real thing," expostulated Beneker.

"If you want it accepted it must come out," insisted the Secretary of Labor. "This is an appeal to union men, and union labor is so well paid it never has patches on its overalls."

The artist was silent with the silence of repression. Then he picked up his painting and walked out of the office. He never returned.

## THE NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

About 8000 people dropped into Youngs Pier, off the Boardwalk at Atlantic City, New Jersey, the other night, to hear Sir Auckland Geddes make his first public speech in the United States as British Ambassador to this country. They found him to be a most impressive speaker, using only a few gestures, and those nearly always delivered gently, from below the waist, thus avoiding any of that sawing of the air that bespeaks the grandiose orator.

Sir Auckland talks. He does not make a speech in the ordinary sense. Apparently he finds it difficult even to remember the detailed line and phrase of the speech he has prepared. Arriving late in the afternoon, and immediately losing himself and suite in the mazes of one of those huge modern hotels which rise above the Boardwalk like great castles, his excellency's secretary silently handed over to the publicity man for the United States Chamber of Commerce exactly five copies of the speech the ambassador was to make at 8 o'clock that night.

But five copies by the modern publicity man may be multiplied into 500 in an hour or so. There are machines which turn out the extra copies as fast as an electric battery can turn the crank. And inside of that hour newspaper men from all over the eastern part of the United States were shouldering their way into telephone booths, and competing for the log service of messenger boys, for the purpose of "getting over" to their home offices what Sir Auckland would say that night.

### An Easy Delivery

That is, what he was supposed to say. What he really did say was another matter, in phrase and form, though not in substance. President Wilson once, during the war, in the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City, changed a word or two of the speech given out in advance, and so far as this writer knows, only one newspaper man "caught" the change. Caught it because he sat before the President and closely followed every spoken word, comparing it with the copy before him. In that instance the change was rather vital to the meaning of the sentence.

But Sir Auckland possesses the difficult knack of wandering all over the surface of his prepared speech, striking and presenting all its high spots.

### The Songbirds Are With Us Again

—But Are They With You?—

Meet an inviting Dodson House, some new that will attract them to your grounds and keep them with you all summer.

Win the Birds Because they are scientifically built; constructed of sturdy material by a bird lover who lives in a bird sanctuary surrounded by songbirds. A Dodson house offers protection and comfort that attract the birds like a magnet.

ORDER NOW! Our songbirds are a charming economy—they will protect trees and shrubs and cheer you with their song.

FREE BIRD BOOK—Sent on Request—Illustrating Dodson House, giving prices; also beautiful colored bird picture free.

JOSEPH H. DODSON, Pres. Am. Audubon Assoc., 717 Harrison Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

and rephrasing its paragraphs, sometimes rearranging their order, without making it necessary for the newspaper man who follows copy to rush to the telephone or telegraph with a "must" correction.

Sir Auckland is what Americans would call "easy-going." He is not a stickler for the precedent of pre-conceived line and phrase. With his words he is democratic; they have a free existence, transferring themselves from advance copy to audible expression with generous independence. The thought is static; Sir Auckland is master of that. But its expression is of the moment, the extemporaneous, however, never detracting from the strength of the original.

### On International Relations

The hundred or so newspapermen present liked Sir Auckland. He was a genial chap in his speaking mood. He was not destructive to matter already in type miles away. He made things easy-going for them, and they could sit back and listen to his rich, resonant voice, watch his strong face, glory in his lack of oratorical pyrotechnics, and almost join in the rumble of applause that greeted his references to England's recuperative strength, to the necessity of America's helping every stricken country to raise its head from the dust of war, and to the storm of applause that broke when he said:

"When you hear of alleged ruptures between England and France, and France and Italy, don't believe them."

Not a long exposition of reasons why they should not be believed; simply a calm but quite decisively uttered "Don't believe them."

## SUBWAY SILENCE

A moment's silence on the subway, a thing unheard of in its history!

The subway—after the rush of daytime hours, talking with this one and that one, the one secluded moment of the day, when men ride side by side, enveloped in the roar, packed in, but not in contact, their thoughts apart.

A moment's silence on the subway. When the dull roar for an instant ceased. Faces looked this way and that in dawning puzzlement. What conversation had struggled through the noise was quiet in the silence. Men became conscious of each other.

Each day they rush down the stairs, past the constant clicking of the ticket machine, pace up and down a moment with mechanical patience, and read a printed paper. An approaching crescendo and automatically their feet travel to the door. "Wash step. Wash step." A thousand others standing within, as dumbly, patiently, reading, writing, swinging back and forth, packed in too tight to reach for straps. Faces closer than the intimacy of friend and friend, yet unknown, far away, elbows touching unknown elbows. A moment's kindly courtesy, a man stiffens firm against the crowd, and lets the girl before him stand free and turn. She thanks him dumbly without looking. A seat vacated, the next nearest slides into it without a word, engrossed in his newspaper. And permeating all, the constant roar, the louder roar of wheels, and lower hum of fan, and blended with it all the thud of doors and "wash step, wash step."

A moment's silence on the subway. A station passed, doors shut, no different from a thousand other days, a slowing up and stopping, still no different.

A pause of silence. Papers stirred and men looked up, whose primal instinct was to turn at noise, not silence. Each looked around, a kind of helplessness, a slow wonder, a twisting to look out into the blackness. Watches glanced at, puzzled annoyance. Only an instant. The train strained, started, rattled, resumed its roar. Men turned to their papers with brief signs of relief, the distraction passed.

## Mapleine

As a Flavoring

fills a long felt want with the housewife. It gives that different flavor to cake frostings, desserts, candies, ices, etc., and only a few drops are required.

## Instant Syrup Maker

The hot cakes and waffles will be so good served with Mapleine Syrup. To make a pint of syrup take 2 cups sugar, 1 cup hot water and a half teaspoon Mapleine—and it's ready to serve instantly.

AT YOUR GROCER'S.  
2 oz. bottle 35c.

Canada 50c.

4c stamp and trade mark from Mapleine carton will bring the Mapleine Cook Book of 200 recipes, including many desserts.

CRESCENT MFG. CO.

Dept. H., Seattle, Wash.

## Bank by Mail

Many Savings Depositors now do their banking by mail, with entire safety.

4½ Per Cent

Was the rate of the last dividend in our Savings Department. We invite your account, whether small or large. Write us.

Park Trust Company

WORCESTER, MASS.

"Say it with Flowers"

From

Randall's Flower Shop

22 Pearl Street

WORCESTER, MASS.

## FROM A NEW YORK ROOF

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

New York women dry their hair on the roof; they hang their clothes on the roof; they let their children play on the roof; they go out on the roof on summer evenings to cool off. New York has no front yards, no back yards, no porches. New York has only roofs and fire escapes.

Clothes hang on the roofs; clothes hang on lines strung between the backs of buildings, two lines to each dwelling, two dwellings to each floor, five floors to each building, 20 buildings to each block on one street, an equal number on the next street standing back to back. Across the slit between the buildings, the clotheslines—crossed and criss-crossed, when not entirely weighted down with clothes—lend haziness to the fire escapes at the far end. Slit, lines, clothes, and fire escapes are visible only to roofs.

Eight hundred families live in that block and hang their clothes across that slit, and carry on their small activities within its concrete arms.

Down below there a lady is renewing her hat with jetton. Two windows beyond, another is ironing. A building or so away, a bit of white shows, a sleeve waves wildly, grotesquely; an interval, and a waist jerks out to the center of the slit and hangs there, grimly, resentfully, upside down, puffed absurdly by the wind.

Two children play on a carpet on the fire escape two floors below and a couple of buildings over. Two other children on the fire escape a floor above watch them enviously. They look up and answer, and they all laugh and chatter back and forth.

Directly below is a garden of vegetables, fenced in by concrete, growing in a thin layer of earth scattered over concrete. Another garden shows a spot of green on the fire escape two doors up.

Four buildings away a woman sits, on a chair placed on the concrete, embroidering in the twilight, daintily, carefully.

Just below, a white puppy trots back and forth before a ledge of concrete, with the ever insatiable curiosity over what lies on top. At one end he places his paws against it, and wags his tail hopefully. Then he trots patiently to the other end and looks up, waiting. Back he goes to the first end, running; things sometimes change quickly and he must be on hand. He waits expectantly. Slowly he edges his way back to the other end, looks up, puts his paws against the ledge, and jumps a little. He hurries back to the other end and jumps there. One wonders how long his hope will last.

## How Long Will Tecla Pearls Last?

THIS is a most embarrassing question. You see, it is only fifteen years since Tecla gave his great discovery to the world, and the original examples have not yet had time to wear out.

Tecla

323 7th Avenue New York

## LUMBER

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One Quality

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## END OF CARRANZA REGIME FORECAST

Alliance Between General Gonzales and Revolutionists, if Verified, Regarded as a Deciding Factor in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gen. Pablo Gonzales, considered the most powerful military leader in Mexico, yesterday was reported on good authority to have joined the revolutionists. In well-informed circles it has been held from the first that the attitude of General Gonzales would determine the ability of President Carranza to maintain his hold.

The reported defection of General Gonzales is not announced officially, but is in all probability authentic. It is now known that General Gonzales held a conference recently with Ygnacio Bonillas, President Carranza's candidate for the presidency, in an effort to induce Mr. Bonillas to withdraw from the campaign. In that effort General Gonzales was unsuccessful.

Previously it had reported from Mexico City that General Gonzales would support President Carranza, and presumably he would have done so if his negotiations in successive conferences with the President and with Mr. Bonillas had led to any satisfactory arrangement concerning the coming elections.

Although the General's motives in allying himself with the revolution, any cause can only be a matter of speculation, it would appear that he considered the situation hopeless so long as Mr. Bonillas maintained his candidacy, and had therefore decided to throw his support to Obregon.

### New Phases Apparent

From the point of view of Mexican politics, the situation at the outbreak of the revolt in Sonora was that Gen. Alvaro Obregon, General Gonzales and Mr. Bonillas were the probable candidates for the presidency, elections for which were to be held in July. General Obregon became disaffected because of his arrest by the orders of President Carranza, and because he felt that he would not receive a fair show in the election contest. A number of other causes, some political and some economic, precipitated the Sonora revolt about this time, and General Obregon, who is widely known and popular in Sonora and Sinaloa, became the rallying point of the revolution.

Meanwhile certain other forces such as the Yaquis and Francisco Villa entered the revolutionary movement in the northwest, and Manuel Pelaez, the Tampico bandit, became active in the oil regions, where he was joined by the federal commander, Gen. Arnulfo Gomez. There is little reason to believe that Villa, Pelaez or the Yaquis were actuated in the least by idealistic or patriotic motives. Federal troops, however, administered a defeat to Gomez and Pelaez.

### Conference Unsatisfactory

Gen. Pablo Gonzales then went to Mexico City to confer with the President. It has just become known that he afterward conferred with Mr. Bonillas, and that he had urged Mr. Bonillas to withdraw as a candidate. During his stay in Mexico City it was evidently expected that General Gonzales would side with the President, but the result of his parleys clearly led to the belief that he would not endorse the President's cause.

General Gonzales, so far as can be learned, has shown a disinterested attitude from the beginning, having himself offered to withdraw from the presidential race. Whether he felt that the President was, as has been charged, trying to establish a dictatorship; whether he was convinced that the unyielding attitude of the President would lead only to civil war and probable intervention; whether he believed, as certain Mexicans have charged lately, that President Carranza has recently abandoned the program for which he fought in the revolution, and that his Administration has become a refuge for corruptionists; or whether he was influenced by personal ambitions, information is lacking.

The situation, however, is that while the personal following of President Carranza and the military support of General Gonzales would probably be sufficient to overcome all the strength that could be brought against the government by the Obregon faction and the miscellaneous groups more or less loosely connected with it, the transfer of Gonzales to the other side of the line-up means that the army will not be with the President, and that his term of office is likely to be short. There are, near Mexico City, many units, perhaps, that will stand by President Carranza for a time, but the bulk of the army probably will follow its leaders, Gonzales and Obregon.

### Villa a Factor

In the circumstances, it would not be surprising if the revolution accomplished its immediate objects without a great deal of difficulty, but there is the danger of a quarrel over the victory should President Carranza be overthrown. Villa has already made it clear, if news reports are correct, that he will not support General Obregon in the presidency, and other quarrels may arise among Obregon and his adherents.

Certain foreign interests would not be too well served by a quick and comparatively peaceful ending of the revolution, and efforts may be made to keep matters smoldering as long as possible. A victory for the revolution would presumably mean a Mexico remaining united, whereas a secessionist movement and erection of a new

government in northern Mexico would have been welcomed in certain quarters. However, the overthrow of President Carranza, if it were followed by disturbed conditions, might eventually force intervention.

### Destroyers Start South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A squadron of six destroyers, and the tender Black Hawk, have been ordered to proceed at once from the Hudson River, where the Atlantic fleet is now stationed, to Key West, Florida, for possible duty in protecting Americans in Mexico. Captain Byron Long is in command of the flotilla.

## TRANSPORT WORKERS' IMPORTANT MEETING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The first board meeting of the International Transport Workers Federation will be held in Amsterdam on May 31, and will last several days. It is understood that Robert Williams and J. H. Thomas will attend as representatives from England, Mr. Dering and Mr. Jochade from Germany, Mr. Bidegaray and Mr. Vignaud from France, Mr. Forstner from Austria, and Mr. Lindley from Sweden. The meeting will decide upon the attitude to be adopted by the International Transport Workers Federation with regard to the conference of the International Labor Office at Geneva in June, for the establishment of international social legislation for seamen, and to make preparations for the execution of several decisions taken at the International Congress at Christiania.

### Boycott of Hungary Proposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A board meeting of the International Union Federation will be held in London on May 10 and following days. The meeting will discuss the international application and execution of several social measures in connection with which conferences will take place with the International Labor Office in London.

The question of the international boycott of Hungary, as a protest against the persecution of laborers by the White Government, will also be considered.

## DR. L. S. ROWE TO HEAD PAN-AMERICAN UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dr. Leo S. Rowe, chief of the Latin-American Division of the State Department, will succeed John Barrett as head of the Pan-American Union, it was announced yesterday. Mr. Barrett presented his resignation some months ago, and it has been accepted, to become effective on September 1.

Dr. Rowe has traveled extensively in South America and holds honorary degrees from three South American institutions. He was formerly professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania and held offices in the two Pan-American financial conferences held in Washington in 1915 and 1920. During the war he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, handling especially financial matters which concerned Central and South American countries. Since 1915 he has been Secretary-General of the International High Commission. He has been with the State Department only since last September.

### PICTURE SHOWS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina—Twenty-five superintendents of orphanages located in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia went on record recently at the tri-state orphanage conference, held in Raleigh, as opposed to allowing children to attend moving picture shows in the cities and towns adjacent to their institutions. The consensus of opinion as expressed at the conference was that the average moving picture show is not fit for children to see. The usefulness of the moving picture, the superintendents decided, could best be supplied through plays given in their own institutions.

### TAXIS FOR CITY OFFICIALS

NEW YORK, New York—Minor officials of New York City who have been in the habit of using luxurious automobiles in making their official calls will hereafter make such trips in municipally-owned taxicabs. The city has decided to add 25 taxicabs to the municipal garage equipment and do away with 200 cars. To make certain that the officials will use the cabs strictly for business purposes, it was decided to equip each cab with a meter to record mileage and waiting time. The charges will be entered against each department using the machine. Cars used by the police and fire departments and the machine used by Mayor Hylan will not be affected by the new arrangement.

### ASSESSMENTS INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Detroit's campaign against landlords who have raised their rents is continuing by means of increasing assessments on their property. The assessment on property on West Grand Boulevard owned by Judge Edward J. Jeffries of the Municipal Court has been increased from \$28,750 to \$48,750. Judge Jeffries protested that this was done without a hearing. He said the property was handled by a rental agency and that he did not know exactly what rents are being charged.

## CANADIAN WOMEN START A BOYCOTT

Organizations at Ottawa Declare No Potatoes Will Be Bought Until Prices Are Reasonable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The women of Canada are going after the high cost of living, the first commodity to come under their ban being the potato, that is to say, the potato at \$5 per bag. A most enthusiastic meeting, which included most of the women of the capital, recently met and declared a boycott, which became immediately effective, on the potato. Nearly every woman's organization in the city was represented and the resolutions were passed practically unanimously. Incidentally, a large number of those present joined the newly formed Overalls and Old Clothes Economy League. The resolutions are worth quoting in their entirety. The first one, boycotting potatoes, ran as follows:

"Whereas, the present price of potatoes is abnormally high, and not justified by any undue dearth of potatoes or other cause. Therefore, at this meeting the women of Ottawa declare themselves in favor of a boycott, and will not purchase potatoes until the price is reasonable; moreover, they will do their utmost to induce other householders to refrain from purchase also."

Another resolution requesting action by the Board of Commerce read in part as follows: "Whereas, the price of potatoes has recently been raised in Ottawa first to \$4.50 a bag of 90 pounds, and during the week of April 18 to \$5.50 per bag; and whereas, the price of the current season's crop in the fall was less than \$2 a bag, be it resolved that the Board of Commerce be called on to issue an immediate inquiry under the powers granted by the Dominion Government and for which principal purpose the Board was instituted as to (1) The quantity of potatoes in storage. (2) The causes for the abnormal rise in prices. (3) The difference between the purchase price of the present holders and the selling price."

In the course of the proceedings, Mrs. Adam Shortt quoted certain figures from the Department of Agriculture which showed that there was an excess crop of potatoes of 14,000,000 bushels in the month of December. She asked where those potatoes had gone, adding: "Our population has not been growing so fast that we used up extra potatoes." I do not think any consumers are secreting them in cellars. No extra labor was employed after December to raise the price from \$1.75 to \$5.50. The cost of raising potatoes has not increased.

"We should have consumers' leagues. Every one else is organized except the housekeepers. If you want to reduce the cost of living you have got to have a say in how much the things cost in production and what the selling price ought to be. I appeal to you to combine as a consumers' league. We want to know the facts about potatoes. We ask the Board of Commerce to tell us if there are potatoes available in the country."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—The result of a potato boycott by women's organizations was seen within a few days. Potatoes dropped 50 cents a bag at once and there were no buyers, even at the reduced figure on the local market. Other cities in this part of the province took similar action. At Brantford the farmers were forced to take home large quantities of potatoes and at Stratford the same situation prevailed. The price asked for a 90-pound bag varies from \$5 to \$6 in this part of the province. By the carload they are purchased in Brant county for \$4 a bag.

## KANSAS DEVELOPING INTO A DAIRY STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Kansas is slowly developing into a dairy state. This was shown by the report of J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, that there were 92,650 cream separators in Kansas March 1 of this year, an increase of 6000 in a year and 32 per cent in five years. For several years Kansas farmers have been urged to grow more cattle, produce more milk and cut down the production of grain. It was pointed out that cattle and hogs when fed the products of the farms produced more profit than straight grain crops.

There has also been a large increase in silos, a necessary equipment for a dairy farm. The report shows that there are 13,511 silos now compared with 11,561 reported in 1918, or an increase of 17 per cent; and in the seven years commencing with 1914 the number of silos in the State has increased practically 90 per cent.

## DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE SAID TO BE GROWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The co-operative movement in milk products is progressing among farmers, according to the Dairywomen's League, which reports that already among members of the league there are 10 farmers' co-operative associations owning and operating their own milk stations to which they bring their milk and where they are making butter and cheese from the surplus. The league feels this co-operative movement should be extended among the farmers in order that they may receive not only the profits of their producing business, but the profits of manufacturing as well. In time, they hope, consumers will

also band together in cooperative associations for buying and distributing milk and milk products. In that way, they believe, a system of cooperation between producer and consumer could be established by which the cost to the consumer would be lowered while the producer would be assured a fair price.

## BUSINESS TRAINING IS TO BE DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The Bureau of Education of the United States Government at Washington has accepted the offer of the University of California, of the Regents' room at the California School of Fine Arts, in San Francisco, May 10, for a regional conference on business training and commercial education. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, has sent out letters to educators in California, Nevada, and Arizona, stating that the conference is called to discuss and attempt some constructive regional solution of the problem of commercial teachers' training and of college entrance fees credits in commercial branches. The Federal Bureau of Education will be represented by Dr. G. L. Swiggett and will have the full cooperation of the University of California and Stanford University. The selection of chairman and three speakers for the three sessions has been placed in the hands of President Barrow and President Wilbur.

## PLATFORM ADOPTED BY NEBRASKA LABOR

GRAND ISLAND, Nebraska—The mass convention held here on Tuesday by the State Federation of Labor, the Nonpartisan League and various representative bodies of farmers and organized labor for the purpose of nominating independent candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General, adopted a platform favoring the exemption of farmers' and workmen's homes from taxation, state ownership of four mills, packing plants and similar industries, so far as necessary to restore competition, municipal ownership of storage and public utilities, cooperative banks, better salaries for school-teachers and state and federal bonus for soldiers.

## BOATS NEEDED FOR BIG CROP OF ONIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—Efforts are being made by the State Warehouse and Markets Department of Texas to secure boat service from Galveston to New York as an aid in moving what is said by F. C. Weinert, head of the department, to be the largest and finest crop of onions ever raised in the Rio Grande Valley. There have been practically no refrigerator cars built during the last three years, Mr. Weinert said, and the railroads are almost helpless in their efforts to handle this crop, which it is estimated will require more than 5000 cars.

## ATTACK ON U-BOAT BASES WAS PLANNED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An attack in force on German submarine bases by the combined American and British naval forces had been agreed upon before the war ended, Rear-Admiral William S. Benson, former chief of naval operations, disclosed yesterday in testimony before the Senate committee investigating the Sims-Daniels controversy.

The Rear-Admiral said that he had held the opinion from the first that the German bases should be attacked and that a confidential plan to be carried out later had been agreed upon with Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, former First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty. He added that he had insisted that American ships take part in the attack.

He said that the Atlantic Fleet was kept at home during the war to provide a force to meet the German fleet in the event it broke through the British cordon. To have sent the entire force abroad would have been ill-advised, he declared.

OIL SHORTAGE IN HONOLULU  
HONOLULU, Hawaii—The oil shortage in Honolulu has assumed serious proportions. The local traction company has announced that street car service will be shut off unless relief is forthcoming. Both the Hawaiian and Honolulu gas companies have been operating on reserve supplies, which are near an end. A ship with oil is expected today.



# NAIAD

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The crowning attribute of lovely woman is cleanliness.

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## MESSAGE ON IRISH AFFAIRS DISAVOWED

Loyal Coalition Asks Britain to Disregard Action of Congressmen, and Says It Does Not Represent American Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Following the sending by certain congressmen of two cable messages to Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain protesting against the imprisonment of political prisoners, the Loyal Coalition has sent a message to the Premier assuring him of the support of its many members in a policy of strict non-interference with Great Britain's internal affairs. The message said:

"The Loyal Coalition, an American organization for the conservation of American ideals and traditions, with thousands of members throughout the United States and all over the world, requests the British Government to disregard absolutely the impertinent cablegram, with 88 congressmen of the United States as signatories, criticizing the treatment of political prisoners in Ireland. Those congressmen will pay at the polls for their meddlesome interference."

"The Loyal Coalition is a spontaneous association of public-spirited American citizens dedicated to the task of combating the treacherous Sinn Fein propaganda which threatens to undermine and destroy the very foundations of this Republic."

"We desire to impress upon you that the officious and dictatorial procedure of these congressmen does not represent in the slightest degree the attitude and sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the American people. It is the act of an assortment of unscrupulous and mediocre politicians seeking to derive personal aggrandizement by bidding for the support of the Irish vote, which is menacing for the moment because of organization."

"American public opinion is rapidly awakening on this question. We confidently predict that in the near future American national consciousness will be articulated and will speak in no uncertain terms to these alien and hyphenated propagandists, and their dupes, who are furtively and remorselessly plotting to wreck the world's peace." DEMAREST LLOYD, "President, The Loyal Coalition."

## WOMEN PREPARE FOR GENEVA CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The British-Geneva special congress committee of the International Women Suffrage Alliance, a cosmopolitan group representative of every type of women's interests, is actively preparing for the world convention of women to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, June 6-12. Mrs. Margaret Walter and Miss Maud Miles are the American press correspondents; Miss Leonora Alberti and Miss Barry, honorary officers of the (Roman) Catholic Women's Suffrage League, with Miss Corbin of Great Britain, honorary secretary of the League of the Church Militant, will represent the church women's point of view, reinforced by Mrs. E. P. Turberville, O. B. E., an honorary officer of the Y. W. C. A., and by Miss Juliet Beckett of the Society of Friends. Women in public office will be represented by Miss Howe Martin, whose record as a candidate in the British parliamentary elections was of international fame, and two other of these six parliamentary candidates are on the committee. With the political women is Miss Eleanor Rathbone, city councillor of Liverpool and president of the British National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. Miss Anna Christich, who has just returned from Serbian relief work, is a member of the committee.

## WAR INDICTMENTS ARE DISMISSED

NEW YORK, New York—Joseph F. Rutherford, head of the "Russellite" Faith, and eight of his church officers, were freed yesterday in the United States court in Brooklyn when indictments against eight of them charging violation of the Espionage Act, and an indictment charging perjury against the ninth, were dismissed on motion of the United States district attorney.

The indictments were dismissed when the Russellites appeared for a new trial ordered by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, after they had served nine months of a 20-year sentence for alleged obstruction of the

## HIGH-PRESSURE FIRE SERVICE ASSURED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The high-pressure salt water fire service system sanctioned by the Legislature nine years ago for this city, is expected within six months to reach a stage of efficiency in the business district which will lessen insurance rates 15 per cent. The signing of contracts between the city and the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and also with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company for the operation of three pumping stations, removes the last remaining obstacles to the completion of the installation. It is estimated that from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 will represent the total expenditure when the system is ready for operation.

## CINCINNATI GRANTS TEACHERS' ADVANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Cincinnati teachers have agreed to accept the modified salary increase schedule proposed by the board of education. Under its terms many of the older teachers will be advanced immediately to the new maximum salaries provided, \$2000 for elementary grade teachers and \$2800 for high school teachers. The minimum salaries for beginners have been advanced to \$1200 and \$1400, respectively. More than half of the teachers will receive increases of approximately \$500 a year.

The new schedule is effective immediately upon the signing of a contract for the two remaining months of the school year by each teacher. Contracts for the new school year will be submitted in September. While some of the teachers are still demanding a flat increase instead of an advance based on training and tenure of office, it is believed that practically all will sign up for next year.

### COUNTY LIBRARY STARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—Dallas County is the first county in Texas to establish a county library under the law passed by the last Legislature. Under this law a county may vote bonds to be spent under the direction of the County Commissioner's Court in purchasing books and establishing a county library to be centrally located and open to all residents of the county. The Texas Library and Historical Association at its recent meeting voted to give 1000 books to the first county in the state having a city of less than 20,000 population to establish a county library.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHILEAN LIBERALS' CANDIDATE

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Liberal Union convention, composed of the Moderate Liberals, on Tuesday nominated Luis Barros Borgoño, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, as the party's candidate for the presidency of Chile, in opposition to Arturo Alessandri, who was nominated by the Allied Liberal Parties last month.

## FURTHER RISE IN NEWSPRINT

Manufacturer Says It Will Be Necessitated by Higher Cost of Materials and Transport

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Further advances in print paper prices are to be made by the International Paper Company on July 1, said a telegram from Chester W. Lyman, vice-president of the company, which was presented yesterday to the Senate Committee investigating the paper shortage.

The message, addressed to Joseph Pulitzer Jr., publisher of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, said: "Alarming rise in prices for pulpwood, other raw materials and mill supplies, together with inevitable increase in transportation charges, will necessitate a higher selling price for last two quarters."

"The only remedy for the present trouble is rigid economy by publishers in their use of newsprint. It would be the height of folly for the government to attempt to regulate or lower spot market onerous as it may appear, as it would result in diversion of many specialty mills now making newsprint to their normal product. This addition to present newsprint supply, stimulated by the high prices of the spot market, is estimated at about 150,000 tons a year."

"High spot market prices largely warranted by scarcity of raw material and corresponding high prices. In most cases believe the profits are not inordinate. Small publishers must be helped out by larger consumers protected by contracts."

James W. Brown, New York, of The Editor and Publisher, recommended a cooperative agreement to reduce print paper consumption until production could be increased. Mr. Brown said he knew of no hoarding of print paper or of any agreement to limit prices or production or to control the market.

## OPENING OF CABLE LINES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The foreign trades committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has sent messages to United States senators, congressmen and commercial bodies asking their cooperation in securing uninterrupted American cable service by throwing open the lines via the Isle of Yap. These cables have not been in operation since they were taken over by the Japanese and sealed. The cables via Yap and Shanghai and to the Dutch East Indies were formerly owned by the governments of Germany and Holland.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CHILEAN LIBERALS' CANDIDATE  
SANTIAGO, Chile—The Liberal Union convention, composed of the Moderate Liberals, on Tuesday nominated Luis Barros Borgoño, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, as the party's candidate for the presidency of Chile, in opposition to Arturo Alessandri, who was nominated by the Allied Liberal Parties last month.

## Some women still ask "Can a shoe that's really stylish be comfortable too?"

If we could picture the comfort of the Red Cross Shoe as the illustrations show their style we could answer that question right here.

But that comfort is entirely hidden from human eyes and from the camera's eye; it is processed into the smart lines of the shoe itself. No one save the wearer can ever know the comfort that's there. But how perfectly she feels it!

Thousands upon thousands of women have found that the most fashionable Red Cross Shoe models are comfortable too. At your Red Cross Shoe dealer's you can prove it for yourself. Choose one from models as trig and smart as these. Try it on. See how snugly it fits yet how graciously it "bends with your foot."

There you will find the answer to the question women ask, and you'll say as positively as we do—"yes."

Write for the Season's New Style Guide!

Sent without charge. It illustrates and describes the correct models in all materials—each model a standard of value at its price. With it we will send you the name of your Red Cross Shoe dealer. Address the Krohn-Fechheimer Co., 794 Dandridge St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Model No. 588  
The "SOLVIER." The seemingly concerned only in its appearance, this new black kid model will so see to your comfort that we believe you'll always recall with joy the day you found it.

Model No. 603  
The "WALDEN." Its heel fits neatly; there's "room" across the ball; toe's a bit rounded, too; the material is soft black kid and more, it's a Red Cross Shoe. A real walking oxford!

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## MUNICIPAL ECONOMY PLAN GAINS GROUND

**Boston Citizens Believe Opportunities for Reduction of Government Costs Should Be Considered Before More Taxes**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Instead of piling on more taxes to get additional money to run the City of Boston, the understanding appears to be fast gaining ground that reductions in the annual expenditures of approximately \$50,000,000 may be effected if the taxpayers cooperate with the Finance Commission and demand that their numerous recommendations for greater economy and efficiency be put into practice. The Finance Commission has the power to investigate and recommend, but the power to galvanize these recommendations into action rests with the citizens unless the administration voluntarily sees fit to put them into operation. The general feeling that more could be done to effect reductions in the cost of running the city has culminated in definite action on the part of the members of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, who have demanded better value for the city for the millions spent with a corresponding reduction in the total cost of running the city affairs.

The Finance Commission, the regularly established board of expert advisers already on the job, has, during the 10 or more years of its existence, made many efficiency investigations in each of the city departments, practically the same kind of investigations as those now called for by such groups as the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, sometimes by the commission's own investigators and at other times by especially employed efficiency experts.

### Followed With Recommendations

These investigations have been followed up with recommendations for the installation of labor-saving devices and for the dropping of many employees who were found to have little or nothing to do. For one reason and another the Mayor has not seen fit to carry out more than a very few of these recommendations. However, it is held that the most intelligent investigations might be made and the wisest recommendations given, yet if these are not effectively backed by the united support and authority of the taxpayers themselves, they naturally carry but little weight.

It is self-evident that the taxpayers, say supporters of the movement, who fill the purse out of which the city expenses are paid, when realizing the significance of a right or wrong management at City Hall, are the persons who can speak with an authority that will cause things to happen in the way of economizing in the running of the city departments.

Many individuals and certain groups like the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, who are demanding curtailment of expenses in running the city's affairs, rather than giving their support to any plan for an increase in the already extreme tax rate, are convinced that the \$50,000,000 which it takes to run the city each year can be probably cut down \$5,000,000 or more, rather than that it needs to be boosted that much higher, and they further believe that the accounts of the city treasurer can be made to balance through the application of the best business methods in the conduct of the general departments. And they point to the bringing on of efficiency experts as the method for determining the necessary reforms in those departments.

### Cooperation of Taxpayers

There are indications that the cooperation of the taxpayers, pointed out as so essential in the getting of results from the recommendations of the Finance Commission, may be brought about by the movement of the real estate men or similar groups. There are also indications that since the Finance Commission has advised many efficiency measures that are in accord with those advocated by the real estate men and various other citizens, the latter may lend their strength to the effecting of an acceptance of the commission's recommendations before deciding whether further measures are necessary.

Practically every one approached on the subject is said to agree that the acceptance of such measures as those recommended by the commission would cause a surprising amount of city funds to be rescued from what is now felt to be waste and extravagance and to be made available for making up the revenue which it is claimed the city now lacks.

The movement toward municipal economy seems to be unmistakably under way, and the opportunity for joining the campaign which purposes to actually accomplish its goal, is definitely up to the people themselves. Members of the Finance Commission state that the Mayor, by authority of his handling of the city budget, can say to the head of a department, when the facts are shown to warrant it, "I find that though your department now has twelve men on its payroll, we work requires but six. Have but six."

## RAILWAY PRESIDENTS TO PRESENT CLAIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—A committee of railway presidents representing the Association of Railway Executives, has gone to Washington to appear today before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and to present information concerning the railroads' needs in new equipment and rolling stock. They will request

Congress to increase the revolving fund provided under recent railway legislation, from \$300,000,000 to \$600,000,000. It will be shown that not many companies can raise money under existing world-wide money market conditions, and that they are asked to pay 8 per cent for money, while their earnings are restricted by law to 6 per cent and half of any excess over that amount.

An increase of freight rates will also be proposed. It has been estimated that more than \$1,000,000,000 gross earnings will be necessary if the 6 per cent income provided for in the Esch-Cummins law is to be earned. No increase in passenger rates is expected.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

### Big Increase in Buying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WESTERVILLE, Ohio—"New York is crowded with buyers this early in the spring," said an article in the April 10 number of the American Issue, the publication of the Anti-Saloon League of America. "Never before were there so many and never before did they buy so generously. This influx is from every part of the country and the purchasers are after every kind of merchandise. Prohibition is quite generally credited with this phenomenal buying boom. The people have more money to spend because they have stopped worse than wasting it for booze."

"The New York hotels, many of which believed they would be ruined by prohibition, cannot take care of the visitors. The hotel business is booming along with everything else. When a country suddenly diverts \$2,000,000,000 annually from booze to merchandise it is certain to improve general business. This is the argument, and it is well founded."

### Labor Is Economically Benefited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
TORONTO, Ontario—"Not only are families happier, now that husbands and fathers are returning to their homes in the evening, instead of going to the saloons, but the families are more comfortable—made so by the increased income which formerly went to the bars," said Hon. Walter R. Rollo, Minister of Labor, in the course of an interview given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor with regard to the beneficial force imparted by prohibition to Labor's political movement in the Province of Ontario.

"I have every reason to believe," he continued, that a careful census would also indicate that the number of property owners has also greatly increased since strict temperance legislation has been enforced. Another evidence of the good influence of prohibition is the ever growing number of motor cars, especially of the lower priced grades, which the people are buying. The man who formerly spent one dollar a day on liquor was not by any means uncommon. Today he is saving that \$365 a year."

"Today the Labor party is a vital force in the government of the Province. A few years ago, when the saloons were open, we had but one representative in the House. Labor organization then was almost disheartening. The proximity of saloons to Labor meeting places resulted either in practically no attendance at the meetings or in the attendance of individuals who had first visited the bars and merely came to interfere with business and to vent their irresponsible views."

"I am certain that not 5 per cent of those within the ranks of Labor would wish for a return of the old order. With its disappearance came a period when Labor men were able to soberly realize their position and with clear minds to formulate new plans of action for the general betterment of the working class. Labor organization throughout the country has extended by leaps and bounds, and is still on the spread."

## LIQUOR CHARGES NOT INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The Anti-Saloon League has brought to Gov. A. E. Smith's attention the fact that there has been no move to investigate the charge that Mark A. Daly, described as a lobbyist against the Governor's welfare bills, furnished liquor to members of the Assembly the night the Socialist members were ousted, and that some assemblymen had to be carried, intoxicated, from the Assembly floor. The Assembly denied the truth of the charge, but did not move to investigate it. The matter has been brought to the attention also of the district attorney of Albany County, who has not acted. The Governor has power to remove district attorneys who do not discharge their duty.

The Allied Citizens of America, incorporated for the upholding of the prohibition law, is planning a membership drive on June 13, which is also children's day and flag day.

**KIMBALL'S NOVELTY SHOE SHOP**  
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## HAWAII'S WELCOME TO PRINCE OF WALES

**Honolulu Heaps Honors on the Royal Visitor, Who Enjoys Surfing, Hawaiian Music and Ball Given by Governor**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—A typical Hawaiian welcome was extended to H. R. H. Edward Albert, Prince of Wales, K. G., upon the occasion of his recent visit to Honolulu while en route upon H. M. S. Renown to Fiji, Australia and New Zealand.

The Renown arrived off port at daybreak and anchored in the stream, having been escorted in by several American cruisers which are here as a part of the Missions Centennial Fleet, and which met the British cruiser 800 miles north of Honolulu. At 9 o'clock, Edward Massy Royds, British Consul, accompanied by newspaper men and news photographers, boarded the Renown, and at 10 o'clock Gov. Charles J. McCarthy, Mayor John H. Wilson, Rear Admiral Harry A. Wiley, commanding the Centennial Fleet; Maj.-Gen. Charles G. Morton, United States Army, commanding the Hawaiian department, and A. Lewis Jr., president of the Chamber of Commerce, went aboard to call officially upon the Prince. The Prince met them on the upper deck, and chatted with them for half an hour.

The Prince, accompanied by Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, Col. E. W. M. Grigg, secretary; Lieut. Lord Louis Mountbatten, a cousin of the Prince and brother of Prince George of Battenberg, and other members of the official staff, went ashore at 11:25 o'clock, landing upon a barge canopied with American and British flags. As the Prince stepped upon the wharf a band played "God Save the King" while the Prince and his party stood at the salute.

### Review of Veterans

Upon the pier, forming three sides of a large square, was a guard of honor, composed of picked men from the coast artillery corps regiments; a contingent of men from Hawaii who served with the forces of Great Britain during the recent war, and a number of women who served at the front with the Red Cross; a contingent of American veterans of the war; members of the Frederick Funston Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars; members of the British Club of Hawaii, and Boy Scouts.

The Prince first inspected the guard of honor, and then crossed the wharf to the point where the British veterans were assembled. The Prince shook hands with each veteran, and with each of the former Red Cross nurses, and questioned each as to the name of the command he had served with. The Prince then reviewed the American veterans, the veterans of Foreign Wars, a contingent of veterans of the battle of Jutland, and the Boy Scouts. Returning to the land stage, preparatory to taking an automobile to the Palace, where he was to call upon the Governor, the Prince was presented with a huge calabash of koa wood filled to overflowing with Hawaiian fruits. The calabash was slung in a net which hung from a pole carried by two uniformed cadets from the Kamehameha School. Each wore over his shoulders one of the feather capes which at one time formed a part of the raiment of Hawaiian chiefs.

### Presentations to Prince

Perhaps the most striking incident of the welcome was the presentation to the Prince of three great wreaths of flowers, one of yellow lilies, one of red carnations and one of pink and white carnations. The Prince smilingly permitted former Mayor John C. Lane to place the wreaths about his shoulders. The Prince was also presented with a handsome gold and koa wood cane, the gift of Prince and Princess Jonah K. Kalanianoʻole. A quintet of Hawaiian musicians played "Aloha Oe," and the Prince, expressing his appreciation of Hawaiian music, requested another selection.

After calling upon the Governor at the Palace (now the executive building), the Prince returned to the Renown, and at 1:15 o'clock entertained Governor and Mrs. McCarthy and others at luncheon. At 3 o'clock the Prince visited the historical Missions Centennial pageant at Rocky Hill, and at 4 o'clock went to Waikiki Beach, where he went surfing in a large outrigger canoe in charge of Duke P. Kahanamoku, world champion sprint swimmer. Four great waves were caught which carried the canoe to shore at express train speed. Then Kahanamoku rode several waves on a surf board with the Prince in front of him. The Prince enjoyed this sport keenly and insisted upon going out on the board alone. Not being familiar

with the art of surfing, the Prince lost his board several times and received a number of duckings, but each time he came to the surface laughing, and demanded more. It was not until after 6 o'clock that he returned to shore.

### Club Honors and Ball

In the evening the Prince was presented with a silver trowel by Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., and with a handsome album, containing Hawaiian views, by the British Club. He also attended a ball given in his honor by Governor and Mrs. McCarthy, and danced four times. His first partner was Mrs. Guy Rothwell, a daughter of the Governor. After the ball the Prince attended a luau, or old-time Hawaiian feast, given in his honor at the peninsula. Here he viewed the ancient Hawaiian method of cooking underground with the aid of hot stones, and apparently relished the viands which were set before him.

The Renown sailed at daybreak the following morning. It was announced officially to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the Prince will return to Honolulu in September. After leaving Honolulu the Prince sent three radiograms to the Governor expressing his appreciation of the welcome extended him at Honolulu.

## ILLINOIS FARMERS URGE UNIFORM TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A uniform tax on all property, real estate and personal alike, to be assessed at a low rate and the balance of the revenue to be raised by a state income tax, is recommended to the Constitutional Convention of Illinois in Springfield by the Illinois Agricultural Association to displace other tax systems proposed. This is the farmers' proposal, averred the association, in a recent bulletin, which said that the plan is recommended by farm bureaux all over the State.

"There is no reason," declared the bulletin, "why the man who has his money invested in stocks, bonds, mortgages and other intangible property should not pay the same tax as the man who has his money in a home or a farm. The income tax will bring out the \$2,000,000,000 of intangible property in the State that is not now paying taxes. The income tax will require a man to pay according to what he has actually made that year. The citizen who is making big wages and spending all of it will pay taxes the same as the man who is putting his money in a home."

"Farmers are not in favor of classification of property. There is no justice in taxing this intangible personal property at a lower rate than real estate, because the income derived from it is higher than the income derived from money invested in farm land. There is no incentive for a man to become a land or home owner, which is the very heart of citizenship."

## BRAZIL'S RIGHT TO SHIPS RECOGNIZED

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—The French Ambassador transmitted to the Brazilian Foreign Office on Monday a note from his government declaring that France recognized Brazil's right to ownership of the former German ships seized in Brazilian waters. The note is considered in the nature of a prompt reply to President Pessoa's statement in his message to Congress that France had not yet replied to Brazil's request for a definite statement of France's attitude in the matter.

### RIVER OPEN FOR TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
MONTREAL, Quebec—The River St. Lawrence was formally opened for ocean traffic up to Montreal on April 25 when the Canadian Aviator, of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine service, arrived in port. Captain Herbert S. Hilton brought his ship from Glasgow and was awarded the gold-headed cane which the harbor officials present in accordance with their custom to the master of the first ocean steamship to arrive here each season.

## Satisfactory Shoes

The importance of selecting the right place to buy your footwear cannot be emphasized too strongly.

When desiring footwear we extend a cordial invitation to visit our store.

To those needing COMFORT FOOTWEAR we offer an exceptional service, having in stock many shoes of a sensible nature which include

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and reasonable prices are not accidents. They are the result of thoughtful work. Our national organization with stores all over the country, helps us to give Men's clothes and furnishings at reasonable prices. Clothes for your boy can be found here too.  
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## SOCIALISTS DRAW LABOR ELEMENTS

**Several Unions to Send Fraternal Delegates to Convention—Mr. Debs, Probable Candidate for President, Urges Unity**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Closer alignment between the American Socialist Party and some sections of organized Labor is indicated by the fact that several labor organizations are sending fraternal delegates to the national convention of the party, which opens in this city next Saturday. These delegates have been sent by the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, the International Fur Workers Union of the United States and Canada, and Painters District Council No. 9, New York, and delegates from other international unions are expected. The Cooperative League of America and the Workmen's Circle will also be represented by delegates, who will take part in molding party opinion but without vote.

The step toward such cooperation was taken by the National Executive Committee of the party, which said:

"The industrial conditions and the attitude of the Administration in industrial disputes, such as the steel strike and the coal strikes, has been such as to turn hundreds of thousands of organized workers to the Socialist Party as a means of effectively voicing their protest and organizing for the conquest of political power, which has been used so effectively against them."

### Problem of Federations

A special committee to draft a declaration of platform and program for the campaign meets today, and another committee will meet at the same time to outline a solution of the problem connected with the foreign language federations. A number of these federations, dominated by Communist elements, have withdrawn from the party or have split into two sections, one of which is affiliated with the party and the other not. The committee report will advise as to future relations between the party and these federations. The National Executive Committee also meets today.

The convention will be called to order on Saturday morning by Otto Branstetter, executive secretary of the party. Edward G. Theodore, acting Premier of Queensland, is expected to speak. A mass meeting will be held in Madison Square Garden on Sunday afternoon, with speeches by Morris Hillquit, Seymour Steadman, Oscar Ameringer, Mayor Daniel Hoan of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Algon Lee.

### Mr. Debs Probable Candidate

Apparently the convention will nominate Eugene V. Debs for President. From the Atlanta prison, in which he is serving a sentence for violation of the Espionage Act, he has lately appealed to Socialists throughout the country for unity. He has urged them to cease factional strife

and to unite to take full advantage of what he regards as the greatest opportunity presented to them since they organized as a party.

Mr. Debs regards the Albany Legislature's expulsion of the Socialist members as Socialism's greatest victory in America thus far. Some of his comrades were inclined to renounce political action after that incident, but Mr. Debs' belief in political action was strengthened by it. The Debs brand of political action, as he has recently expressed it, is not "vote chasing" or office seeking, but political propaganda and action. Though understanding those who lay entire emphasis on industrial action, he believes political action to be one of the essential means of waging what he calls the "class struggle."

### Complete Ticket Favored

There is friction between those who favor industrial and those who emphasize political action, but Mr. Debs sees no necessity for any misunderstanding. To secure maximum results he urges the Socialists to go into politics with their whole strength, with a sound platform and a complete ticket. He believes that thousands of Americans are today sympathetic toward the Socialists who were not so yesterday and he says that they know, in spite of all the deceit and falsehood made to serve against the Socialists, that "we stand for real democracy and self-government and the essential rights and liberties of the people."

Strong opposition will develop in the convention to any plan for making any alliance with non-Socialist political groups, and to any change in the present status of the party with reference to international affiliation. An appeal to Labor to recognize the necessity of political and industrial action to gain its just ends will probably be agreed upon. Socialization of industry, lifting of the Russian blockade, recognition of the Russian Soviet Government, establishment of a Labor department at national headquarters, amnesty for political and industrial prisoners and conscientious objectors, restoration of free speech, press and assembly, opposition to the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations, and opposition to injunctions in labor disputes are all subjects which will probably find place in the platform.

### PANAMA CANAL ZONE BAN RAISED

PANAMA, Republic of Panama—Maj.-Gen. Chase W. Kennedy, head of the Panama Canal Zone, has raised the restrictions prohibiting American officers and men mingling with Panamanians. Officials of the republic are said to have explained away the anti-American demonstrations on Sunday against acquisition by the United States of a portion of Taboga Island as part of the Panama Canal defense scheme.

### OLD CLOTHES CLUBS INDORSERD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The old clothes club plan, inaugurated in Birmingham, Alabama, to fight the high cost of clothing, was indorsed yesterday by Howard Figg, special assistant to the Attorney-General in charge of the government's cost of living campaign. Mr. Figg said he believed that organization of such clubs was "a step in the right direction to bring down prices."

## CHINESE SOCIETIES HONOR MINISTER

**United States Representative to China Honored by San Francisco Chinese Societies**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A dinner to Charles R. Crane, United States Minister to China, was given last evening in the ballroom of the St. Francis Hotel by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Welfare Society, and the Chinese Six Companies, many prominent Chinese and American citizens being present.

Ho Huk Kink, president of the Chinese Welfare Society, presided and expressed appreciation of the generous policy toward China pursued by the United States. "China, as a republic, is working for the upbuilding of the Chinese people," said he, "and she needs some one to lead her to be a strong nation. She considers America her greatest friend. She is building on the ideas and ideals of America. We have waited for Mr. Crane for a decade. He is just in time. America has never taken advantage of China. There has been no political interference. America in dealing with China has always respected the Chinese sovereignty, and Mr. Crane will carry on this policy."

In responding, Mr. Crane said: "I can no longer indulge in the favorite American sport of criticizing officials having come into that class myself. I bring now your servant. China should be permitted to work out her own destiny. She should not have a code of laws or institutions made up from the outside, but it should be made to fit her people. The Chinese have remained a nation for thousands of years while other nations have fallen, and they have still kept their institutions."

"China is just going through a revolution. The revolution of China has Chinese characteristics and supports her fundamental institutions. The slowness of the revolution is deplored by friends of China, but the Chinese revolution missed the horrors and brutality of the Russian revolution. There was very little killing and no confiscation of property, no killing of the old ruling class. The Manchus were treated with consideration. Yuan Shi-kai, first permanent President of the republic, was a Manchurian official."

Some of the guests at the dinner were Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Rear Admiral Joseph Jayne, J. O. Davis, collector of port; Dr. David Prescott Barrows, Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler and Lieut.-Gen. Hunter Liggett.

### HISTORICAL PAGEANT PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Maine—An historical pageant, depicting the history of Maine from the time it was inhabited by Indians until the present, will be enacted on the banks of the Presumpscot River on June 17 by the students of the high school and common schools of Westbrook, taking the place of the usual graduation exercises, if the City Council at its next meeting will appropriate a sufficient sum to defray the expenses.

## A Few Remarks on Building a Home

**BUILDING** a home is quite different from building a house. A house is simply the outside of a home, home is the inside of a house. In a few months a house can be built complete but the charm of a fine home is that it is always building, growing gradually as good libraries do, and forever finding and fulfilling artistic opportunities, as books close up their ranks to accommodate new arrivals.

Room is not a matter of space but of arrangement; and so, too, good taste is not a matter of expense, but may be economically expressed. One should observe, however, close regard for the basic outlines of those period designs, which constitute the grammar of taste in furniture, and which may be judiciously mixed but not indiscriminately chosen. Above all, insist on quality, which is the only economy that involves no sacrifice.

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## PORTUGAL FACING MUCH DISTURBANCE

**Soldiers and Police Are Active and Present Conditions May Bring Martial Law and a Full Military Dictatorship**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—In some respects the situation in Portugal is better; in others it appears distinctly worse. The look of things at the syndicalist end of the business is quieting. Bombs are being exploded no more frequently than before in the middle of the city; but there is much gunshooting, riotous assemblies take place, and the soldiers and police are active. Martial law and a full military dictatorship must come quickly if the present state of things continues. The Premier, Colonel Baptista, who is already more than half a dictator, has threatened it. It is understood that severe measures have been adopted for dealing with the terrorists.

The employees in the government offices resumed work, but the strike of the postal and telegraph servants continues, and it is this which causes the greatest public inconvenience and injury. If it were not for the fact that military operators are able to perform some pressing work, and that the wireless between Lisbon and Madrid is working well, the situation would be even graver than it is. It is a curious circumstance that in recent days the Lisbon newspapers have given far more prominence to the German troubles than to their own. Indeed the front pages of the most responsible journals are covered with news about the German outbreak, displayed with huge headlines, while intelligence about Portuguese affairs is tucked away in inside pages and needs to be carefully sought for. In this arrangement the government doubtless has a hand, and the story of the German tragedy is found to be not only exciting in itself but to convey a solemn warning to all concerned on the dangers of too much revolution. All this news, of course, is received by wireless.

### Strikers' Position Weakening

The postal and telegraph employees remain most obstinate, but there are signs that their position is weakening, and unless the state of upheaval develops in some remarkable way they will all return to their work very soon. As it is, a large number of them have already gone back, and some telegraph offices in the city are already working. The first of the latest series of movements in this department of the public difficulties took place when the postal and telegraphic servants held a mass meeting to consider what they were to do and nominate a committee to interview the President of the Republic, present their demands to him, and inform him that unless these demands were satisfied both bodies would remain on strike. They had said that before, and the advantage of restating their determination was not obvious.

They demanded that all their provincial brethren should receive the same extra allowance to balance the increased cost of living as they themselves in Lisbon. The government answered that it could not pay more wages than it is doing at present, and that it was about to proceed to the establishment of the best service in its power without the aid of the regular employees. At the same time the government guaranteed the security of each postal and telegraph servant as returned to their work. Both in Oporto and Lisbon extra military assistance was brought in, the pupils of technical and other schools, soldiers and others were drafted in to arrange and distribute correspondence, and a specially improvised military carriage was put in the train from Lisbon to Oporto to deal with postal business en route. The government appealed to the public to give every possible assistance to secure the success of this effort to establish something like a normal service in spite of the strikers.

### Government's Strong Hand

Meanwhile letters from England were being received at the British Embassy and sent direct by sea, independently of Portuguese authorities, though the latter declared that the dispatches for foreign parts were working again. The Minister of Commerce has made a personal visit of inspection to 28 postal and telegraph offices in the city and appealed to the employees to resume their work. There are reports from Santubel of acts of sabotage and great damage done in the post and telegraph office there. It must be said that in this matter of the post and telegraphs the government is showing a strong hand.

As to other points of the situation, there are some serious incidents to report, and the Republican Guard in Lisbon has been increased by 1500, and is to be further strengthened. Some trouble was expected from the syndicate of the Metallurgical Union, and accordingly the police and the Republican Guard proceeded to the headquarters of the same, surrounded it, and took possession. A crowd of workmen had assembled in the vicinity and began to throw stones at the police and guard, whereupon the latter fired a few shots and made a charge upon the workmen, who then dispersed. But bombs now began to be thrown, and the first of this new series burst in a little square called Madre del Agua, doing much material damage and breaking all the windows. Then there were two more bombs thrown in other parts of Lisbon and again much damage was caused, three young Syndi-

calists being arrested in connection with the affair.

### Cavalry Bombed

Afterward the state of things in this respect became much more serious. There has been much trouble with the employees in the building trade who are also out on strike, and a raid has been made on the headquarters of their union. In turn strikers after a meeting at their headquarters proceeded in a body to the Chiado there to make a demonstration against the government. This demonstration began to look very ugly, angry, rebellious and revolutionary cries becoming frequent, whereupon a squadron of cavalry was sent along to disperse it. As soon as the cavalry made its appearance a bomb was thrown into its midst. Soon afterward another bomb exploded in the Chiado, and at another place unexploded bombs were found by the police.

A good deal of shooting began to take place in the Roéis, and the circulation of the street cars which come from all parts of the city and suburbs and run right round this central square was stopped. In due course it was found necessary for the Republican Guard to take up positions in the square and regularly occupy it, and the same with all the approaches. Also the lower part of the city, leading from here inward to the Praza do Comercio, was occupied by the military and the streets patrolled, nobody being allowed to show themselves at any of the windows. Many arrests, especially of young Syndicalists, have been made.

## NON-FULFILLMENT OF TREATY BY GERMANS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—An example of the non-fulfillment of the treaty terms which is particularly striking has been brought to light by the French Foreign Office. It will be remembered that by the middle of April Germany was to have delivered to France a large number of animals. As a fact she has not delivered a tenth part of the number promised.

It is pointed out that the whole of the French economic equilibrium depends upon the execution of the reparation clauses, whether the clauses concern coal ships, machinery or cattle, and there is cause for complaint when so little is actually delivered. France sees in this evidence of bad faith, and this is one of the reasons why she is so uneasy about the non-execution of the treaty.

What should have been delivered among others were:

Stallions from 3 to 7 years old.....	500
Mares from 18 months to 7 yrs. old 30,000	
Bulls of 18 months to 3 years.....	2,000
Milk cows from 2 to 6 years.....	9,000
Rams.....	1,000
Sheep.....	100,000
Goats.....	10,000

In reality there have been registered two days before the expiration of the stipulated period 5000 cows and bulls, 13,550 sheep and goats, 1400 horses. It is possible that after the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was given these figures a few other animals were delivered but if one fixes the total at 23,000 instead of 233,500 an ample margin is given to Germany. It must be confessed that from the French point of view such figures are not encouraging.

A great deal of machinery had to be set in motion to obtain even these poor results. At Wiesbaden a Commission of Reception sat to which were attached four missions which directed the chosen animals to various centers. The Germans are represented on each body and there was apparently no difficulty in reaching a measure of agreement. The trouble was in executing the orders given. Everywhere the missions encountered opposition.

It may be that some excuse may be found for Germany on the ground that she is certainly subjected to severe privations and it is easy to understand that there should be resistance to the delivery of cattle. Yet France needs these animals and they were definitely allocated to her by the terms of the treaty. In spite of all the zeal with which the allied bodies did their work nothing more than these meager results could be realized. As is pointed out, wherever the blame lies, whether one is disposed to consider the defaulters of Germany with a lenient eye or not, it cannot be denied that the outlook for France in this is—as it is—a typical example, is exceedingly poor.

### PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Hon. H. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, promised in the Legislature that a special committee of the Legislature would be appointed during the recess and would report next session on the question of proportional representation. The committee would be representative of all four parties in the House, Farmers, Labor, Liberals and Conservatives. The Premier pointed out that proportional representation would result in a group Legislature and the assumption of a great deal more responsibility for legislation by the Legislature itself. That, he believed, had a wholesome tendency.

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## COOPERATION AND INCOME TAX PLANS

**Steps Are Being Taken to Obtain Assistance of Working Class Movements to Resist British Commission's Proposals**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Cooperators are preparing for battle over the proposals contained in the report of the Income Tax Commission. Joseph Bradshaw, organizing secretary of the Cooperative Union, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that a circular was being prepared calling the attention of cooperative societies to the urgency of organizing a campaign in defense of cooperative funds, which, it is believed, are threatened by the report.

Steps are also being taken to enlist the sympathy and assistance of every working-class organization in the resistance which is to be put up against the adoption of the commission's proposals, and sectional conferences are being arranged for a thorough discussion of the matter. Holyoke House, the headquarters of the Cooperative Union, is a hive of activity, and nothing is being neglected which will make cooperative opposition to the proposals effective.

Although these proposals are given a special section (Section 12 of part 5) there was no specific reference to cooperative societies in the Royal Commission to the Commission; and the commissioners themselves say in the opening words of the section:

### Great and Rapid Growth

"The amount of evidence offered before us and the number of letters which we have received on the subject of the assessment to income tax of cooperative societies and their members are greater than the importance of the subject might have led us to expect. The great and rapid growth of the cooperative movement in recent years, the number of individual trading competitors who are adversely affected by its progress, and the large section of the community which is interested in the distribution of the societies' surplus of profits, have caused public attention to be drawn to this question in a marked degree, and we have therefore considered the matter at somewhat greater length than is warranted by its importance from an income tax point of view."

The statement that "the witnesses who represented private traders were directed to convince us that the cooperative societies should be subject to income tax in respect to the whole of their transactions," has been seized upon by cooperators as another proof of the desire of private capitalism to tax cooperation out of existence. "Other witnesses suggested that even if the whole surplus were not taxed as an ordinary trading profit, some alternative method of assessment should be adopted which would not give the same ultimate benefits to members as they at present enjoy, and the witnesses on behalf of the societies themselves claimed that the existing direct relief to cooperative societies should be extended."

### What Is a Profit

The report then refers to the controversy which has "centered around the true conception of the nature of surplus arising from sales to members," and then proceeds to say: "We have weighed very carefully all the evidence as to the nature of the results of transactions between a distributive cooperative society and its members, and we have come to the conclusion that any part of the net proceeds which is not actually returned to members as 'dividend' or 'discount' is a profit which should be charged to income tax"—a decision which the commissioners are fully aware differs "from the considered opinion of the 1905 committee."

The commissioners also recommend: "1. That income tax derived from invested reserves should, irrespective of the particular mode of investment, be subject to tax."

"2. That a society should be treated exactly as a limited liability company trading in similar circumstances and under similar conditions, and that if our proposals are acted upon it will be necessary to amend the existing law in so far as it confers special exemption on cooperative societies."

"3. That wholesale and productive societies should be treated on exactly the same basis as distributive societies."

### No Special Treatment

"4. That agricultural societies should not continue to have special treatment under the Income Tax Act."



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Law, and that whatever may be done as regards other cooperative societies, no regard should be had in the case of these societies to the fact that they are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act."

The commissioners do not, however, think that their recommendations will greatly affect the revenue, for in concluding this section of their report, they say "in our opinion the changes we have recommended will not result in any great increase in revenue."

If the taxation of cooperative funds along the lines suggested by the commissioners, will not greatly increase the revenue, why then all the preparations for battle? "Because," say the officials of the Cooperative Union, "the underlying effect of the proposals is not to increase the revenue, but to aim a blow at the cooperative movement. Furthermore they are the thin end of the wedge which our opponents will not fail to drive home if they once get it inserted."

What the proposals will cost the movement, if adopted, cannot, as yet, be accurately judged, but some have estimated half-a-million, and others one penny per pound of sales. Whatever the actual amount will be, it is certain the work of the movement will be seriously affected. One society, for instance, which spends £1800 a year on educational work, would have to pay £600 of that sum into the national exchequer.

### Proposals Not Unanimous

The proposals are not the unanimous decision of the whole of the commission, for there is a minority reservation, signed by C. W. Bowerman, M. P. and W. Brace, M. P., Sir E. E. Nott-Bower, K. C. B., Sir N. F. Warren Fisher, C. B., Wm. Graham, M. P., H. J. May, Professor A. C. Pigou, and Sir J. S. Harwood-Banner, M. P.

These dissentients take the view that neither the dividends paid to members, nor the surplus retained by the societies, and placed to reserve or other funds are taxable, for they say: "The contention of the cooperative societies, that no part of the proceeds of their transactions with their members constitute taxable profits, is based upon what has been called 'the principle of mutuality,' which asserts that, when a group of persons club together for a joint undertaking, any payments that they make themselves are in the nature of transfers, or contributions to a common pool and cannot, therefore, give rise to any profit."

### Simply a Transfer

"If, for example, the members form an organization for retailing, say, coal, among themselves, whatever they choose to pay into this organization, whether or not it leaves a balance over the expenses which the organization incurs in getting the coal, represent not a profit to anybody, but simply a transfer of income, already belonging to members, from one pocket to another. We conclude, therefore, in agreement with the committee of 1905, that no part of the receipts of a cooperative society which arises from transactions with its own members, whether they are distributed in dividends on purchases or placed to reserve, or disposed of in other ways, are properly assessable to income tax."

Captain E. G. Pretymann, M. P. also dissents in a separate reservation, although in different terms and on different ground, his chief objection being to the inconsistency of dividing cooperative funds into taxable and untaxable portions, for if the whole of these funds have a common origin he cannot see how their liability to taxation can be affected by their destination. He also contends that "any general statute drafted to bring the receipts of cooperative societies within the definition of 'taxable profit' would also cover the receipts of a club from transactions with its own members, and other transactions undertaken for their mutual advantage by two or more persons."

### FARM LABOR SHORTAGE ACUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—A survey of the agricultural counties of western Michigan has revealed an acute farm labor shortage. County farm agents throughout the section assert that a material reduction in acreage, with greatly increased prices and a smaller crop, is inevitable unless the labor situation is improved.

## The Home Beautiful

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## LORD REAY REVIEWS ASIATIC SOCIETY

**President Outlines Its History Since the Day When Mr. Colebrooke Realized His Plan for Oriental Research in Britain**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At the inauguration of the new premises of the Royal Asiatic Society, Lord Reay, president of the Royal Asiatic Society's University College, London, reviewed the history of the society since that day in 1823 when Henry Thomas Colebrooke first realized his scheme for bringing into being a Society for Oriental Research in Great Britain. It took formal shape in the prospectus which prefaces the first collection of reports of the Royal Asiatic Society.

"It is worthy of note in connection with our gathering here today," said Lord Reay, "that Colebrooke refers specially to the literature of the Chinese as being, with few exceptions, 'untrodden ground in Great Britain.' Chinese and Japanese studies have always formed part of the recognized work of our society."

"It was proposed to make Colebrooke the first president of the society, but he declined the post which he believed might be more usefully held by someone connected with public affairs. The Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, M. P., was elected president, and Colebrooke became the first 'director' of the society."

### Marking the Centenary

"In the year 1923, three years hence, the society will have reached the centenary of its foundation by Colebrooke. It is hoped to mark the event by the publication of a history of the society similar to that published on the occasion of its centenary by the Asiatic Society of Bengal."

"Colonel James Tod, the historian of Rajputana, was the first librarian, and bequeathed to the society a large collection of manuscripts and drawings, which are among its most valued possessions. Tod was born in 1782 of an English father and a Scotch mother, and in 1799 he went to India as a cadet, and from 1805 to 1823 he was engaged in Rajputana at first as a surveyor and afterward in the Pindari wars as intelligence officer. In 1818 he became Governor-General's Agent for Rajputana. He was extremely intimate with the Rajput chiefs, and through his surveys he obtained a vast mass of material regarding their history. The government in Calcutta suspected him, however, of being too intimate; they thought he was corrupt, and although the charge according to Bishop Heber and others was totally unfounded, and unjust, he threw up his appointment and returned to England in 1823. His history of the Rajputs in two large and sumptuous volumes, beautifully illustrated, appeared in 1829-1832. Tod's work is a classic, and has often been reprinted. The Oxford Press is bringing out an edition of it just now, edited by Dr. Crooke. Tod's knowledge of the Rajputa and Rajput history for the last 250-300 years is unrivaled, and his speculations were far in advance of his age. He was prominent among the founders of the society and is still one of its most illustrious names."

### Highest Authority of the Day

"Immediately succeeding that of Colebrooke as director of the society we find the distinguished name of Prof. Horace Hayman Wilson, who occupied the post of director from 1837 to 1860, combining with this post that of the presidency from 1855 to 1860. "It was largely through his association with Colebrooke, that his mind

was turned in the direction of those studies, which being consistently carried on through more than half a century, placed him at last in the proud position of being the acknowledged highest authority of the day upon all questions of Sanskrit literature and of Hindu theology and antiquities, as well as of the social habits and customs of the races which that religion and literature have brought down to us in this present generation. Wilson's dictionary of the Sanskrit language prepared for the press from Colebrooke's materials and completed in 1819 has been the key by which the learned of Europe have obtained access to this branch of literature.

"In 1833 Wilson was called, unsolicited by himself, to be the first occupant of the Boden Chair of Sanskrit at Oxford University, a chair now occupied by a member of our council, Prof. A. A. Macdonell. He was a man of wide and varied attainments; but his Oriental studies began at an early age when he became, in 1811, secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and henceforth engrossed his whole attention. Scarcely a journal of our society was published which did not contain some paper from his prolific pen and the depth of his Oriental knowledge and extent and variety of his information enriched the meetings of the society and enlarged the field of Asiatic research."

### Two Eminent Scholars

"Two other names stand out prominently from the roll of our distinguished men. They are Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Rawlinson K. C. B., who was director of the society from 1868 till 1895 and President during part of the same period (1859-1871 and 1878-1881) and Col. Sir Henry Yule, president from 1885-1887. It is hardly necessary to do more than briefly refer to the work of these two eminent scholars."

"The society still possesses the original manuscript in which Sir Henry Rawlinson put forth for the first time his decipherment of the cuneiform, and it was perhaps the supreme moment of the society's existence when this communication was made before it."

"In the annual report of May, 1838, it is announced as a subject of special congratulation that our countryman, Major Rawlinson (at present in the Army of the King of Persia), has discovered vast tablets existing in various parts of the country, covered with cuneiform inscriptions, some of which contain a thousand lines each. . . . A remarkable feature in the translation of a portion of one of these inscriptions sent to the society by Major Rawlinson, is the fact that the genealogy of a race of kings found on a tablet which records, as he informs us, the conquests of Darius Hystaspes, corresponds very closely with the list of the same line of monarchs given in the seventh chapter of the second book of Herodotus."

### Mysteries of the Cuneiform

"It is not, therefore too much to hope that at no distant period, the mysteries of these inscriptions may be developed, and it seems probable that these interesting monuments may throw additional light on the ancient history of Persia, beyond what has been transmitted to us by Greek authors. His account of the tablets at Behistun consisting of inscriptions in three languages, Persian, Assyrian, and Median, which furnished the key to the cuneiform, was published in the journal of the society. In 1846 before he became a member, and between the years 1860 and 1880, during which he was actively associated with the society as member, director or president, scarcely one meeting took place without some communication from him on the subject of cuneiform research, the full revelation of which was made in his readings of the inscriptions of Persia and Mesopotamia."

When the position became vacant in the year 1895, the council decided not to fill up the post of director, occu-

pled in succession by Colebrooke, Hayman Wilson, and Rawlinson, till somebody worthy to rank with these heroes appears.

"It remains to say a few words of Colonel Sir Henry Yule, K. C. S. I., C. B., president of the society from 1885 to 1887. Colonel Yule's claim to distinction rests upon somewhat different grounds from those of his predecessors whom we have named. He was not an Oriental linguist, and pundit like Wilson or Colebrooke, nor was he a great administrator and politician as Rawlinson was."

### Deep Sympathy of Character

"But like Rawlinson his interest in Asiatic subjects became awakened through his official career, though it took a different direction. Though, in his opening address on the 17th of May, 1886, as president of the society, he spoke of finding himself in that chair 'somewhat unaccountably to himself,' his title to occupy it was well recognized by others. The wide range of his learning, the minuteness and accuracy of detail, and the wealth of note and comment with which he illuminated all that he took in hand to illustrate, have placed at the service of the general reader a mass of knowledge on Oriental subjects which has done much to render the East more familiar with the West. His work lay chiefly in the direction of illustrations, by note and comment, medieval works of importance. His famous editions of the Book of Ser Marco Polo, first published in 1871, and reissued, enriched by fresh material, in 1875, is only an example of the highest degree of all his work, much of which dealt with geography and travels, and was published by the Hakluyt Society. Looking at his refined and sensitive face, we find it easy to understand the almost universal affection with which he was regarded, an affection inspired by the deep power of sympathy of his character and the wide benevolence of his life."

"The most noteworthy events in connection with Oriental studies in England that have occurred during the past five years have been the opening of the School of Oriental Studies by His Majesty King George in February, 1917, the amalgamation in 1913 of the Society of Biblical Archaeology with our society, and the joint meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Société Asiatique, and the American Oriental Society in 1919."

"Under its energetic director, Sir Denison Ross, the School of Oriental Studies has already achieved remarkable success. Situated in the heart of the City of London, it has attracted not only military and civilian officers of the crown and missionary students, but also many young business men connected with great mercantile establishments associated with the East. Beginning with 125 students, the number has increased to 350, and is beginning to outrun the available accommodation, so that extensions are already in contemplation."

## LETTISH ESTHONIAN FRONTIERS SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An agreement has been reached over the frontier question between Esthonia and Latvia and a court of arbitration, composed of two members of each side, and presided over by a British officer, has been set up. In dealing with these matters, the court will take into consideration the ethnographical and historical circumstances and necessities of the local population, and will also determine the regions where, during the plebiscites, the local administrations shall be neutralized.

The agreement is to be ratified by both parties within a fortnight. A British officer has been nominated in the town of Walk to supervise the administration during the plebiscite. According to wireless messages from Riga, Latvia is on the eve of making peace with Soviet Russia.



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## LAND RECLAMATION IS URGENT IN EGYPT

With but a Small Cultivable Area For Sale at Present Need for Pressing on With Irrigation and Other Works Is Shown

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt.—The Egyptian Government's budget for the year commencing in April, 1920, just approved by the Council of Ministers, is a useful indication of the economic progress of the country. In the year before the war the budget amounted to £18,000,000; today it has reached £40,271,000. After making allowance for the diminution in the purchasing power of money, there is still a considerable intrinsic balance evidencing the present prosperity of the country. On the whole the growth of the budget has been normal, comparatively few new items having been introduced. Among these items are, on the receipts side, £2,000,000 from a new cotton tax of P. T. 30 (30 Turkish piastres equal about 6s.) per cantar (100 lbs.) exported from Egypt, which sum is raised in order to cover the estimated loss on selling below cost price, flour and other prime necessities, and £2,776,000 from the sale of government lands.

On the side of expenditure £4,250,000 is to be devoted to financing co-operation societies over the country, while £1,560,460 is allotted to new irrigation works. As regards the latter, doubtless further credits will be opened, or rather loans floated, when the Nile commission has completed its inquiry into the new projects, seeing that they will necessitate vast expenditure.

### Land Getting Overcrowded

The great urgency of pressing on these works for the purpose of providing more cultivable land for a rapidly growing population has been forcibly shown in an article recently contributed to the Egyptian Gazette by R. Lang Anderson, a well-known land authority. It was pointed out that the population, already the densest of any country, namely over 1500 per square mile, was growing at the rate of 1.6 per cent per annum, whereas the reclamation of hitherto uncultivable land has progressed but little in the last few years, mainly on account of delay in putting in hand the projects which will permit land reclamation on a large scale.

That the cultivated land of Egypt is getting overcrowded is shown by the fact that the average holding of proprietors owning less than 5 feddans (1 feddan equals 1.93 acres) was reduced from 1.34 feddans in 1902 to 0.99 feddans in 1915, while the rich Province of Menoufia, is now bearing a population of 1744 per square mile. While Mr. Lang Anderson is concerned at the density of Egypt's agricultural population, it is well to remember that agriculturally the country is one of the most favorably circumstanced in the world, what with its fertile soil, its wonderful climate and its most wonderful river, and that even now there are many large areas among the lands that are accounted cultivable which through improvement could be made to bear a considerably larger population without overcrowding.

### Reclamation Work Imperative

There is no doubt, however, that the reclamation of waste lands is imperatively important and it is good that this need is being yet again urged. The area of these salted and undrained

wastes amounts to about 25 per cent of the total area of the true Nile Valley and Delta and the capital that will be required to reclaim it will be very large.

However, Egypt is peculiarly fortunate in having through its cotton crop the wealth available for such works. With but little cultivable land for sale at even moderately high prices, the present season will be a unique opportunity of investing a large part of the sale price of the next cotton crop, which promises to be worth some £200,000,000, in land development schemes, and doubtless such enterprises, offering the fallacious sound investments with possibly options to purchase reclaimed land on special terms, will shortly be sanctioned by the government.

### Intensive Cultivation Needed

A point well worth bearing in mind at the present moment is the existence of many privately owned estates of vast size. The proprietors, generally the wealthy Pashas and Beys, seldom if ever sell plots, large or small, to their tenants or cultivators, with the result that these potential purchasers are unable to satisfy, unless they emigrate, the land hunger which is second nature to every agriculturist, the Egyptian perhaps especially, and are thus largely dependent on their local magnates. With a dense population which is rapidly increasing, the need of intensive cultivation will become more and more apparent, and this need can only be met by the creation of small holdings. The government would be wise to consider this problem in good time, and to forestall any possible unrest by devising some land act which would meet the situation.

In order to make its reserves of coal last as long as possible in consequence of difficulties in obtaining supplies, the Egyptian state railways has been compelled to reduce the train service over its lines considerably. The most important reduction has been the stoppage of practically all railway traffic on Sundays. This has been considered the most convenient day of the week to choose, as all the banks and most of the large offices and shops are closed on that day in spite of the fact that Egypt is largely Muhammadan.

Doubtless the railway employees who had up to the present no weekly break in the routine work, will be in consequence very pleased. This step is already having extensive results. Thus the country post offices are changing their closing day to Sunday instead of Friday, while it has been proposed to apply the same system to all government offices. The Sunday closing movement has made much progress during the last 10 or 15 years, especially in the large towns, and the present measure will really be very welcome to many, though doubtless the Nationalists will not approve of it officially.

### RENT PROFITTEERING IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—House hunters, and particularly families who have been seeking suites in apartment blocks are enthusiastically backing Mr. Newton, the chief of police, in a campaign inaugurated by that officer against rent profiteers. The crusade has started with the summoning of a janitor to answer a charge of violating the Secret Commissions Act, which was designed to protect investors in real estate against imposition by dishonest agents. It is alleged that he inserted an advertisement in a local newspaper which read: "To sublet—Beautiful 4-roomed suite with balcony best bonus to caretaker gets it." This is the first action of its kind in Canada and is the first in Winnipeg against any kind of profiteer.

## FRENCH OUTPUT OF COAL DIMINISHED

Largely Because of the Lack of Coal, the Production of French Industry Is Now 30 Per Cent Below That of Other Days

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The facts about the output of coal, so vital to industry in France, are little known and the representative of The Christian Science Monitor therefore availed himself of the opportunity of obtaining the official figures which are most significant and reveal the exact position. Certainly, the recent strikes of miners have done great harm to France. They have deprived the country of hundreds of thousands of tons of coal. The deficit could only be made up by Great Britain because it was impossible in the state in which Germany found itself to obtain the quantities promised by the late enemy in the Treaty. One of the chief grievances of France against England was that her ally sold her coal too dearly. Whatever truth there may be in that contention, what France herself does to obtain the maximum supplies by her own industry?

Before the war, in 1913, 203,208 miners extracted from French mines 48,444,000 tons of coal. Today less than half that amount is extracted. It should immediately be added that half this quantity—19,759,000 tons—came from mines situated in regions which were invaded in 1914. In 1915 there was a reorganization, and with a staff of miners numbering 105,675—half the number of 1913—19,533,000 tons were obtained from the mines, which were still capable of exploitation. The following years gave these results:

1916	.....116,983 miners	21,310,000 tons
1917	.....167,414 miners	28,915,000 tons
1918	.....168,538 miners	26,259,000 tons
1919	.....157,371 miners	19,966,000 tons

### Below Pre-War Production

It will at once be remarked that there is a considerable falling off between the production of 1916 when 40,000 fewer miners were employed and the production of 1919. To make these tables complete it should be added that during the month of January this year the production furnished by 169,355 miners was 1,914,523 tons which is certainly something of an improvement in quantity though on the other hand many more men were engaged. To these figures must be joined 285,658 tons from the Lorraine mines and 727,456 from the Basin of the Sarre. Even then France is still far from her pre-war production largely owing, of course, to the ruined mines of the north, which will remain out of operation for several years.

But why should the relative production of the miners be so much less? The answer, undoubtedly, is that in 1915 and 1916 the miners worked longer hours. At least eight hours per day of actual work was put in and during several months special efforts were

made, and the hours of labor raised to nine and then to 10.

### Shorter Working Hours

In 1917, the men returned to eight hours in the mines, which meant that the actual hours of labor were less. At the present time, when the descent, the rests, and the ascent, are counted, it is computed that the effective work of the mine is six hours and seventeen minutes. Now it is easy to understand the agitation for longer hours of work. Many of those who urge that more time should be spent by the men in the pits do not wish to rob them of the eight hours law, but they argue that the exceptional situation calls for special measures and that some sacrifice should be temporarily made.

Largely because of the lack of coal, the production of French industry is 30 per cent below that of other days. It is obvious that if France is to recover, the production should be not lower, but considerably higher. The miners have, then, been asked if they will not, during a certain period of time, work an hour longer each day and so obtain nearly 15 per cent more coal. This would absolutely transform the economic situation of France. Unfortunately the men turn a deaf ear to these appeals and are incensed at the idea that they may be deprived of the eight-hour day which was granted to them in 1913.

If one calculates upon the production of the lowest year since 1913—that of 1919—there would be obtained by an hour's extra work an additional 3,380,000 tons of coal. This is an immensely important fact. The miners have been offered not wages but the entire profits of this supplementary hour. They would then be working purely for themselves and not for the proprietors. Incidentally they would be rendering the finest service to their country. This offer has been refused but it is proposed to resume conversations on this subject. Something may be said in defense of the eight-hour day, but there is surely much to be said for those who urge a temporary abandonment of the letter of the law.

### AID TO FILIPINO STUDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAWRENCE, Kansas.—Many Filipino students in colleges and universities of the United States are to receive financial aid toward an education, according to Spanish papers received by approximately one dozen Filipino students at the University of Kansas.

## CHINA TAKES OVER EASTERN RAILWAY

Former Russian Government, As Arranged, Appointed Manager but Post Now Vacant

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—The most important political happening since Outer Mongolia declared the ending of its independence and its revived adherence to China is the assumption of control of the Chinese Eastern Railway by the Chinese Government. This railway was built on Chinese soil under an agreement between the government of the Tsar and the Chinese. It was stipulated that the director-general of the railway should be nominated by the Chinese. A nominal appointment was made but the real control has always been in the hands of the Russians.

General Horvath was the manager at the outbreak of the European war and continued in that position until a few days ago the Governor of the Province of Helungkiang, through which the railway runs, acting under the instructions of his government, assumed entire control. The Governor is Gen. Pao Kuei-ching. He called a meeting of the board of directors of the road on March 25 and presided at the meeting. Secrecy was maintained as to what took place but it is known that China has definitely taken the first steps to establish her rights over this important line of communication.

### Interests to Be Protected

General Pao has given out the news that he will protect the interests of General Horvath and the other members of the board but that China has considered this action necessary in order to prevent serious international disputes at the present juncture. He also said that China would compensate Russia in full for any losses brought about by the transference of control.

China has been in a peculiar position in relation to Russia since the downfall of the former government in Russia. Apart from the difficulty of knowing with whom to deal in all the many questions which constantly arise in administration of the long border line between China and Si-

beria, China has had the added embarrassment of having a minister of the old regime still living in Peking and maintaining his rank as minister. When it is remembered that under the old treaty Russians enjoyed the rights of extra-territoriality, and that this has been continued by courtesy to the minister and his consuls in relation to their nationals, it will be readily seen that a crisis would come sooner or later.

### American in Temporary Charge

The continuance of the rights of this extra-territorial status in the railway zone of Harbin has been the occasion of the action of the Chinese Government at the present time. All went along as usual until the arrival of the new Russian authorities in eastern Siberia; but these new officials represented a government with which China has no treaty. It seems also to be true that this new officialdom desired the Chinese to take charge of the line as this course had for them fewer difficulties than if the line were to remain in an uncertain position.

It has not yet been disclosed how the new arrangement will affect the status of John P. Stevens, the American who has been in temporary charge under the allied forces, but considering the friendly attitude of the Chinese to everything American it is not presumed that any change will be made which is not agreeable to Mr. Stevens.

Chinese soldiers and police have taken over the entire control of the whole town of Harbin, and appear to be managing their new duties in a fairly satisfactory manner. At any rate the Chinese are now in charge of the situation and they have an opportunity of showing to the world what they can do in such difficult surroundings.

### SIX-HOUR DAY REJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TRURO, Nova Scotia.—A proposal that a demand be made for a six-hour day and a five-day week in the coal mines of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was rejected by the annual convention of District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America, recently in session here. The proposal was submitted, to the convention by one of the Cape Breton locals. It was referred to the committee on resolutions, which declined to report it to the convention.

## LEBANON DECLARES ITS INDEPENDENCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—It was a historic day in the annals of Lebanon, when the independence of Greater Lebanon was declared in the Government House at Baabda, amid scenes of great enthusiasm.

The following order of the day had been adopted for deliberation:

1. Proclamation of the independence of greater Lebanon, with its historic and natural frontiers, with the assistance of France.
2. Protest against the coronation of Emir Faisal as King of the whole of Syria.
3. Protest against those Lebanese who represented themselves as official representatives of the Lebanon at the above coronation.
4. Nomination of a committee to study the future Constitution of the Lebanon.
5. Consideration as to the use of a Lebanese flag and its colors.

At 2 o'clock precisely this order of the day was read by Habib Pasha from the top of the staircase overlooking the courtyard in which was gathered an immense crowd.

Commandant Labrie opened by reading a telegraphic dispatch received the previous day from Mr. Millerand in which the French Premier confirmed the declarations of Mr. Clemenceau concerning the independence of the Greater Lebanon and invited the Lebanese people to remain quiet and confident in spite of the apprehensions aroused by recent events in Damascus.

The flag adopted was a standard of the French colors, having in its center the ancient time-honored cedar of Lebanon. It was entrusted to a Lebanese officer; it was unfurled at 3 o'clock and floated over the Palace of Baabda on which it was hoisted, cheered by the spectators and saluted by the Lebanese troops.

### COLONIZING QUEBEC LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—Pursuing its policy of encouraging colonization and the opening of new parishes, the government has just opened another colonization reserve of lands in the Gaspé Peninsula. The new reserve will be known as the Baldwin Township, comprising 85,000 square acres of land between the counties of Matane and Gaspé.

This Store Closes at 5 P. M.

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One Can't Have Too Many Handkerchiefs

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Men's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, regularly 15.00, doz., **10.20**  
Men's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs with initial, doz., **6.00**

Men's Woven Colored Cambric Handkerchiefs, each, **29c**  
regularly 50c

Women's Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs with tape or corded edge, regularly 10.20, doz., **6.00**

Women's Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs with 1/2 or 1/4 inch hems, regularly 4.50, doz., **3.85**  
Women's Sheer Linen demi-laundered Handkerchiefs, doz., **2.85**  
regularly 4.50 (Main Floor)

Play a Leading Part in the

May White Sale

Here are a few of the values offered:

White Lingerie Habutai and Chinese and Japanese Natural Ecu Pongee, yard, **1.15 to 4.00**

5000 yards of rich, lustrous Black Charmeuse Dress Satin, 40 inches wide, yard, **4.75**

2500 yards of Black and White Striped Taffeta of dependable, heavy quality, 36 inches wide. Suitable for skirts and dresses, yard, **3.50**  
(Second Floor)

Cotton Dress Materials Specially Priced for the

White Sale

Novelty printed Crepe—Silk and Cotton Mixture—a very soft, non-crushable quality—in a wide range of new designs and colors. Suitable for dresses and blouses. 36 inches wide, regularly 1.25, yard, **85c**

Plain Organdie—transparent finish in dainty Summer colors, regularly 1.00, yard **65c**

1500 yards handsome Imported Cotton Crepe—splendid range of latest Paris colors; suitable for blouses and dresses, 40 inches wide, regularly 95c, yard, **65c**  
(Second Floor)

An Important Feature of the May White Sale  
Exquisite Philippine Undergarments

Within the Reach of All For They Are Priced Much Below Their Value

If our May White Sale offered nothing but these Hand-made, Hand-embroidered Undergarments it would still be an eventful affair we think. They are quite the loveliest Undergarments that have ever found their way to the States from the Philippines to sell at anywhere near these prices.

NIGHTGOWNS—Made of sheerest Nainsook, hand-made and hand-scarped. **1.95**

ENVELOPE CHEMISES, Nainsook, hand-made and hand-scarped. **1.95**

CORSET COVERS of fine, sheer Nainsook, hand-made throughout and beautifully hand-embroidered. **2.95**

NIGHTGOWNS—Unusual models of fine Nainsook, beautifully embroidered in handsome designs. **2.95**

ENVELOPE CHEMISES, of sheer Nainsook, entirely made by hand and lavishly embroidered. **3.65**

CORSET COVERS, hand-made of highest quality Nainsook, exquisitely hand-embroidered. **3.95 and 4.95**  
(Third Floor)

NIGHTGOWNS—Elaborately embroidered models, made of a superior quality Nainsook. **3.65**

PETTICOATS, of Nainsook, hand-scarped, made in straight-line effect, double faced. **3.95 and 4.50**

This Wonderful Range With Two Ovens



Bakes Bread, Pies, Biscuits, Broils, Roasts, and Cooks Nine Different Vegetables All at One Time

Although it is less than four feet long it can do every kind of cooking for any ordinary family by gas in warm weather, or by coal or wood when the kitchen needs heating. The Coal section and the Gas section are just as separate as though you had two ranges in your kitchen.

Gold Medal  
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Note the two gas ovens above—one for baking, glass paneled and one for broiling, with white enamel door.

The large oven below has the indicator and is heated by coal or wood. See the cooking surface when you want to rush things—five burners for gas and four covers for coal. When in a hurry both coal and gas ovens can be operated at the same time, using one for baking bread or roasting meats and the other for pastry baking—it "Makes Cooking Easy"

Write for handsome free booklet 150 that tells all about it.  
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Grape Jelly, Red Currant Jelly, Crab Apple Jelly, Spiced Apples Jelly, Quince Jelly, Black Currant Jelly, Strawberry Jam, Red Raspberry Jam, Blackberry Jam, Peach Jam, Orange Marmalade, Grapefruit Marmalade, Pineapple Preserve, Cherry Preserve



## BAKU ARMENIANS REPORTED MENACED

Rivalry Over Control of Rich Oil  
Supplies Said to Have Left  
450,000 of Population at  
Mercy of the Mussulmans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—How the British oil interests and the Russian Soviet Government to obtain permanent possession of the oil fields at Baku is apparently not the only feature of recent Azerbaijan news of special interest to observers of the trend of events in the Near East. Word now comes that the situation of the entire Armenian population of Baku is critical.

Production has been suspended since 1917, when the Baku fields yielded 10,512,200 tons, and there has been an immense accumulation of oil there which could find no outlet, as the British own the oil pipe line which connects the wells with the Black Sea, and they have permitted no export since, except for the use of their ships. While international rivalry seems to be centered upon this oil, with the British also apprehensive of further penetration of the Soviet Government toward Persia and India, it is now reported that 450,000 Armenians resident in Baku Province are in danger of extermination, not withstanding attempts of the Azerbaijan Government to protect them against the Mussulmans.

### Peace Basis Sought

Col. William H. Haskell, U. S. A., Allied High Commissioner to Armenia and director of the Near East Relief in Trans-Caucasia, has reported that last month a conference between Azerbaijan, Armenian and Georgian representatives, called last November by Col. James C. Rhea, U. S. A., then Acting High Commissioner in Armenia, reassembled at Tiflis. The war in the Karabakh district broke out at the end of last October, and three columns of Tartar troops, officered by Turks and Azerbaijan Moslems, attacked the Armenian population there, but were repulsed after five days fighting. Last November the conference made Colonel Rhea personal arbiter of all disputes between the two governments could not settle by negotiation. Last month these resolutions were adopted as a basis of future peace in Trans-Caucasia.

Immediately to stop all skirmishes between Tartars and Armenians in the Makhtehavan and Karabakh districts. That the governments of Armenia and Azerbaijan take decisive measures to end the land conflicts between Armenia and the Mussulman Republic of Azerbaijan, and that the conference name six persons to apply and to control on the ground the execution of this and any further decisions of the conference, and to effect the reestablishment of the status quo.

### Oil Exports Agreed Upon

Colonel Haskell reported at the same time that the commissioners of the allied governments were bringing pressure to bear to adjust all differences between the Trans-Caucasian republics to stop the fighting and to reestablish trade relations, and he made this significant statement: "Reports indicate that a portion of the Caspian volunteer service fleet (formerly under Denikin) has been interned in Baku. Baku newspapers state that the Azerbaijan Government has agreed with the Moscow cooperatives to export many commodities, including oil."

Apparently the measures taken to quell the disturbances were not effective, for Colonel Haskell has reported within the last few days that crimes of every type are committed daily against the Armenians by local minor officials and natives of Baku, with frequent street murders, committed under pretext of personal quarrels, the offenders remaining unpunished. Rich Armenians are mulcted of large sums under various pretexts; Armenian shopkeepers are robbed by Azerbaijan soldiers, Baku police, or anyone so disposed, without redress.

A Near East Relief guard on one train reported that Armenians were dragged from the train and butchered before his eyes. It is said that Armenians are pointed out by the Azerbaijan Moslems at 1000 rubles (a little less than \$5) each. The Haskell report indicated that the slightest incident was likely to cause a general uprising of the Azerbaijanians, resulting in the massacre of the Armenian population of Baku.

### Connivance Charged

Baku people believe that the war in Karabakh was started by the Armenians of the Zangazor district, with the cognizance of the government of the Armenian Republic. But it is held that no responsibility for it attaches to the Armenians of Baku.

"I feel impelled to tell the Peace Conference," says Colonel Haskell, "that the Armenians in Baku face extermination, although they are not parties to the question at issue between the two governments, and although they are peaceful and law-abiding. The Azerbaijan Government has never been strong enough to restrain the mob, should it give effect to its hatred. No other protection is available for these Armenians except the British garrisons at Enzeli, Persia, and Batoum."

A mission of British army officers

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MAY SALE BLOUSES  
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has been stationed in Baku since December, 1918, to control the oil supply. The largest single owners of these wells are said to be the Scandinavian firm of Noble Brothers, the Rothschilds of Paris, and the Caspian Black Sea Company, and the British firm, the Royal Shell Company.

## French Troops Robbed

Turks and Arabs Despoil Them in  
Syria and Flee to Hills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—How the Turks and Arabs are dealing with the French in Syria was related by Chris Graber, who has just returned from Beirut, and who was stationed at Antioch in charge of distribution for the Near East Relief.

"Turks and Arabs hide in the hills and swoop down on the French," said Mr. Graber, "stopping convoys, robbing them, taking arms and ammunition and even the clothing from the soldiers. Then they retreat to the hills, and the French haven't a chance to catch them. Every few days little bands of French soldiers straggle into Antioch, destitute, almost everything they started out with having been taken by the Turks."

"Just before I started the French Governor of Antioch left for a few days to visit another French military post. The moment he was gone there was an anti-French demonstration in the city, headed by a leading Muhammadan. In 10 minutes all the stores were closed and the Muhammadans were in complete control. The French Lieutenant who had been left in charge with a small force was afraid to do anything. When he arrested the leader of the rebels, he was told that within an hour the leader would be free, and within an hour a force of so-called brigands appeared on the hills surrounding the town and opened fire until the ringleader of the Moslems was set free."

"The town was under Muhammadan control until the absent Governor returned with reinforcements of 1000 men—then the Arabs disappeared into the hills, and nobody was punished for the uprising, because nobody was caught. The French Governor sent a punitive force out after the so-called brigands, but they surrounded the expedition and cut off the ears of the French officer in charge of it and sent him back to the Governor with their compliments. I saw him."

"The French control only the coast and very little of that. The Arabs are in absolute control of the Damascus-Homs-Aleppo railway and all the country east of it. Since Colonel Lawrence was recalled to England, the British have no influence with the Arabs. Feisal is the boss. Most of Feisal's staff were educated at the American Syrian College at Beirut, and speak English well. I was alone in charge of the Near East work at Antioch, but I had no trouble with Feisal's men. They are as friendly as can be toward Americans but they hate the French and they are not very strong for the British."

## Situation in Aintab

French Hold Dominating Position—  
Supplies for 20 Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The latest news from Aintab indicates little fighting, with the French holding the dominating positions. Supplies for the Armenian population will last 20 days, and there is no visible means of replenishing them. The Near East Relief representative is considering the advisability of evacuating the occupants of the Frearson Orphanage to Egypt. This is the principal Near East Relief orphanage in Aintab. The Armenians are also ready for emigration, together with refugees who came from other places. There is no immediate possibility of removing the Americans with their charges. The commanding officer reports that the Americans and Europeans are protected in the college compound.

A new refugee situation has developed north of Tripoli, and \$25,000 worth of clothing and blankets has been sent there from Beirut. The whole eastern situation points to increasing need. Conditions in Adana are reported as satisfactory now, with the Turks guaranteeing safety for the Americans. It is noted that in none of the dispatches is there even mention of any guarantee of safety for the Armenians from either the Turks or the Allies. Adana's wire and rail communication is cut off, and the Turks have possession of the surrounding territory.

ST. LOUIS COOPERATIVE STORES  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Union Labor is establishing cooperative stores here to reduce living costs. Groceries will be bought in car lots and a large central warehouse established. Only union members and their families will be permitted to buy in them.

## The Woman's Shop

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## INDIA FACES AN EXCHANGE PUZZLE

Finance Minister Says New Policy  
Leaves Rupee Tiptoe and  
Averts Serious Rise in Prices

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—The exchange and currency questions have been the subject of much discussion and no small amount of criticism has been leveled against the government on account of its financial policy. The seeming incongruities between the theory of the currency committee's report and the actual practice of its policy may well puzzle the man in the street, and incline him to be impressed by the loud outcry of interested parties, who declare the whole policy is wrong from the beginning. Under these circumstances Mr. Hailey's clear and lucid statement on so highly technical a subject comes as a most welcome explanation.

If the new policy is sound it has nothing to fear from searching examination, and practice must conform with fundamentals even though they may appear in contradiction. The Finance Minister admitted that there are four or five points in which the new currency policy seems to be in contradiction with facts. One point which the critics of the policy have loudly decried, is that since the balance of trade is so much in India's favor there could be no justification for the selling of Reverse Councils. The harvests have been good and trade is prosperous. Why, then, should the government act as if India were behindhand in her payments? Again, while there is no call for providing remittances to England, the government is not only selling remittances, but offering them at rates which are much above those obtainable in the open market.

### Bombay's Strictures

Bombay has not hesitated to level charges of corruption and interest against the government, insinuating that it is playing into the hands of the English residents here, who wish to send accumulated savings to England. The complaint has also been put forward that this new policy has caused great stringency in the Indian money market and has reduced the value of government securities.

Mr. Hailey's answer to these charges is that in order to understand the new policy it is necessary to remember the objects which it was designed to serve. That the convertibility of the paper currency must be maintained is a matter on which all are agreed, and if the government is to maintain this, the rupee must be kept as a token coin. The exchange value of the silver it contains must, therefore, not rise to a point that will encourage the melting of the coin for the sake of its bullion. Also, it is necessary to save India, if possible, from the great rise in prices which has caused so much distress in Europe, and which would be even worse in a country like India where so many are dependent on small fixed necessities the maintenance of a suitable ratio between silver and gold, and it also involves the separation of the rupee from sterling, because sterling has fallen away from gold. There can be little dispute as to the excellence of the aims of the policy, which incidentally will reduce the payments due from incomes.

### Financial Problem Solved

The attainment of these objects India to England, and effect such economies as greatly to improve the financial position of the Government of India under the Reforms Scheme. The new policy thus leaves the Indian rupee intact, is calculated to prevent a rise in prices and solves the financial problem of the Reforms. Mr. Hailey does not deny that accidental circumstances have marred the introduction of the new policy. Speculation has intruded into the sale of the Reverse Councils, and the gap between the Government and the market price is a flaw which ought to be

remedied, but as Mr. Hailey said in his speech "If Reverse Councils were withdrawn entirely, then we should have neither a gold standard, nor a gold exchange standard, nor any kind of a standard at all."

## LONDON PREPARES TO RECEIVE VISITORS

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A great many visitors from America and the dominions are expected in London this year, said Sir Harry Brittain, M. P., at the House of Commons recently, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Indeed, the number promises to be a record, in his opinion.

"The one thing we fear," he added, "is that all this discussion about the shortage of hotel accommodation in London may dissuade people from making the journey, but it can be safely asserted that in view of the preparations being made in advance no inconvenience need be anticipated."

Early in the year, as Sir Harry explained, the various associations and societies, Anglo-American and Dominion, started to prepare the way. They quickly realized that sectional activities would only lead to duplication and confusion. As Sir Harry Brittain was a member of most, if not all, of the bodies concerned, it was proposed that he should call a preliminary meeting of representatives, and this was summoned at the House of Commons. In addition to representatives of the societies, the leading hotel managers were present, and their advice proved helpful. One of the latter asserted that despite the continual and ever-growing demand for hotel rooms in London no night passed without, in the aggregate, many hundreds of rooms being vacant through lack of proper coordination.

Eventually it was decided that an existing and central body should be chosen to act, and that all the other societies should work in conjunction. The Hospitality League of the Y. M. C. A. was selected; the offices for the work will be established in the Beaver Hut in the Strand, formerly occupied by the Canadian troops as a recreation room. All applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Major Bavin, 26 Montagu Street, London, W.C. It is proposed, however, to appoint representatives in all the big cities in America, who will act as clearing agents.

### ONTARIO'S LABOR STATISTICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Ontario Department of Labor has compiled statistics showing how wages have increased and hours of work shortened for certain trades in Toronto during the last 20 years. The following facts are shown: In 1900 carpenters worked a 50-hour week for 30 cents an hour. In 1920 they work a 44-hour week for 75 cents an hour. In 1900 machinists worked a 54-hour week for 20 cents an hour. In 1920 they worked a 50-hour week for 85 cents an hour. In 1900 molders worked a 60-hour week for 19 cents an hour. In 1920 they work a 45-hour week for 76.2 cents an hour. In 1900 patternmakers worked a 60-hour week for 20 cents an hour. In 1920 they work a 44-hour week for 75 to 85 cents an hour. The maximum wages quoted in each case do not take into consideration further increases which are being made this month and next month.

### LABOR OUTLOOK IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Both employers and Labor union officials are sanguine that this year will see the opening up of general construction in Winnipeg and the adjoining territory without the development of Labor troubles. Tom Moore, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, was recently in the city consulting with the Labor element as to the outlook. The provincial department of public works has issued its fair wage schedule for the year. This schedule applies to all government work and has been adopted by the city of Winnipeg, the public school board and many large firms of contractors. It provides for increases of from 20 to 25 per cent over last year's figures.

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## MUSIC

### London Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The London Symphony Orchestra brought their winter season to a close on March 8 with a concert of remarkable interest, at which the scenes attendant on the recent Royal Philharmonic Society's concert (when Albert Coates conducted a Beethoven symphony) were reenacted. Here again Coates and Beethoven in conjunction constituted the attraction, with the addition of Scriabin's "Prometheus," and they drew a packed audience.

In Beethoven's symphony, in A major, the unusual balance between the strings and wind in the orchestra—the wind being reinforced by extra players required for "Prometheus"—threw up unwonted effects in the score which made one feel as if one saw the symphony from a new angle.

Coates evidently took the great introduction as his foundation, the rhythmic zero of the symphony. Upon this basis of colossal static strength, he developed the first movement as exultant, but not exuberant. The slow movement represented the next stage in the process of intensification, its emotion and beauty coming from the heart. At its opening, where most conductors relegate each instrument to the background in turn, so soon as it has performed the function of presenting the theme and passing it on to the next entrant, Coates secured a wonderful effect by retaining the individuality of each part after the theme had passed from it, permitting it to carry on a full wealth of expression in freedom, yet with each instrument balanced to suit the blend of the whole.

By giving the scherzo great brilliance and speed, Coates carried it a step beyond the slow movement, and in the finale he reached his climax. Here the pace was amazing, wildly exhilarating as a great wind, and whether the tempo was what Beethoven intended or not, the result was terrific.

After this the Siegfried Idyll, beautifully played, made a good contrast, and Coates' introduction and allegro (easily one of the finest modern pieces of pure string music) supplied yet another contrast in this vivid program.

Albert Coates' readings of Scriabin possess a double weight of authority, since he knew the composer intimately, and this performance on March 8 was masterly in its eloquence. Even if one did not understand, one could still feel, still enjoy this new kind of music. It is the outcome of and ardent ideal, in texture far closer to the elemental sounds of nature than most music. The methods by which

this is achieved seem to carry with them stronger potentialities for progress than do those of Debussy or Strauss.

Probably never in a single month have so many important concerts been given in the north of England as during the month of March. A distinguished member of the Hallé orchestra told the writer that he had 27 concert engagements, each one requiring a rehearsal, but he qualified the latter part of his statement by adding that Mr. Albert Coates had chosen to give the same program at four successive concerts at Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford and Manchester, and that the usual three hours' rehearsal might be less necessary. Recently the fourth of these concerts was given at the Free Trade hall, and one could not but feel that there was a good deal to be said in support of the duplicated program. Mr. Coates conducted with his usual alertness, but seemed to get an unusual amount of delicacy and finish and splendor of tone.

The last concert of the Brodsky Quartet season was held in Manchester recently when two works of the choicest kind, the one old and the other new, filled the bill. Elgar's piano Quintet and Beethoven's Septet make an ideal program for a chamber concert. Miss Lucy Pierce was associated with the Quartet in the Elgar Quintet, and very finely she performed the piano part. The general opinion was that the Quintet was much the finest of the three new Elgar works produced during the Brodsky season, both in richness of thematic material and originality of development. In any case, the appeal to the audience on a first hearing was much more challenging than that of the string quartet which was heard a few months ago, with every favorable inclination to enjoy it from the fact that Elgar dedicated it to the Brodsky Quartet. The Beethoven Septet is far too rarely performed because of the difficulty of providing wind players of sufficient delicacy to play the parts for the clarinet, bassoon and French horn.

The performance of Vaughan Williams' "Sea Symphony" at the Liverpool Philharmonic, with combined orchestra and chorus, left divided opinions as to its merits. On a first hearing it is difficult to express a measured judgment. One thing, however, was beyond question and received unanimous recognition, and that was the excellence of the performance. Sir Henry Wood, who conducted, had not only rehearsed the orchestra and chorus together, as should be done in all such cases, but had been down three or four times to drill the choir alone, in order to insure a thorough knowledge and understanding of the new work.

Choral symphonies, even with the magnificent example of the Ninth, have never succeeded in ingratiating themselves either with musicians or the public. Busoni has written one, and believes that they are in the line of legitimate symphonic development. Walt Whitman's text certainly made an effective libretto to the "Sea Symphony" of Vaughan Williams, and the rugged strength of the poetical but unmetrical Whitman phraseology found a striking counterpart in the original cadences of the musical setting. Whether this is genuine of musical advantage, time and renewed hearing can only show. Miss Carrie Tubb and Captain Heyner were the vocalists at the concert, and did all that was humanly possible with the music allotted to them. The symphony is certainly a work on a big scale, and is marked by sincerity and strength of handling, but the difficulty of securing the right and perfect fusion of orchestra and chorus in such a work is almost insurmountable.

The recent performance of the "Don Juan" Symphonic Poem at the Liverpool Philharmonic concert seems to herald the removal of the local taboo on contemporary German music. The provinces have lagged behind London somewhat in this respect. Mr. Frank Merrick has recently been playing Reger at pianoforte recitals in both Liverpool and Manchester and the Edith Robinson Quartet is about to perform a string quartet of his in the latter place, but there has been no performance of a big orchestral work by a contemporary German composer in the north of England until this performance of the "Don Juan" of Strauss. The result was what might have been expected; the freshness, buoyancy, and power of the music delighted the audience and the nationality of the composer was forgotten.

## HAWAIIAN LEASING BILL IS PROTESTED

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Hilo post of the American Legion has adopted resolutions in which it characterizes as "merely a cloak offered for the purpose of leasing the highly cultivated lands of this territory to the plantation interests" the bill now before Congress providing for the rehabilitation of the Hawaiian people, and the leasing of all highly cultivated lands to the highest bidders upon the expiration of existing leases.

Passage of the bill, the resolutions declare, will do away with the present provisions of law whereby American citizens can obtain homesteads for themselves and for their families. The bill, the resolutions add, make no provisions for returned soldiers.

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## ACTORS WATCHING NEW LEGISLATION

Opposition to Sunday Performances in Theaters of Eastern States—Progress of New York Theatrical Associations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Once, at a convention of schoolmasters, the first person to speak was the head of an institution located in a happy valley far from any town, where youths of wealth were brought together and taught to pass their college examinations. The second was the principal of a school in the crowded part of a large city. When the first had finished telling about his problems, the second arose and began: "What the man preceding me has said about education is so contrary to what I shall say, that you may regard me as coming from another world."

Much of the same sort of difference was to be found between what Howard Kyle, second vice-president of the Actors Fidelity League, said, talking for the non-union cause, and what Frank Gillmore, executive secretary of the Actors Equity Association, said, talking two or three hours later, at his office in the Actors' Equity Association headquarters, for the union cause, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Actors' Fidelity League was formed last summer to protest against the actors' strike and to oppose unionism in the theater. George M. Cohan is its president, and Mr. Kyle stated that new members were constantly being added.

Success is claimed by both organizations.

New Lines of Effort

"Yes," Mr. Gillmore explained, "we are not only doing a larger amount of business in behalf of Equity members every day, but we are now and then taking up some new line of effort. One of the things we have felt compelled to do, is to watch legislation that forbids harm to the actor. Lately a hearing before a committee of the Legislature of the State of New York on the Dickstein Bill, which relates to people observing the Sabbath on another day than Sunday, was the cause of my making a trip, with Francis Wilson, our president, to Albany. Many Jewish persons were present at the hearing to favor the bill. We went there to oppose it. We know that the passage of such a bill would mean the loss to the actor of his Sunday; and we have no illusions as to what a seven-day week of work means. We wish to retain the little strip of territory, including New England, New York, Maryland and a part of Pennsylvania, in which Sunday performances in the theaters are not permitted. In presenting our case, we told the committee that no extra remuneration could make up to actors for the loss of Sunday and offset the monotony of an unbroken week; and we argued that acting is an art, the service of which mere money is powerless to summon forth."

Membership Broadened

"We express our opinion on national as well as state legislation, when it affects us. A while ago we set ourselves against an increase in the war tax on amusements. We joined with the theater managers in resisting the legislators who made the proposal, and together we gave them pause. Just now we are extending our labors into a field where we could not hope to enter, except under our present organization; for we are presenting an appeal before the Methodist General Conference, seeking revision of its rules of discipline against the stage, and asking for modification of the ban which we feel those rules put upon theater-going."

By way of general comment, the Equity executive secretary added that all the details relating to claims of individual members against managers had been systematized, that the membership was being broadened to include motion picture players, some enjoying a vote in meetings and some not, but all having protection. He concluded by saying that the last thing expected or desired by Equity men and women was another strike.

QUEBEC AND FREIGHT FACILITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—D. B. Hanna, president of the Canadian National Railways, visited Quebec recently, and had a lengthy conference with the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Acting Prime Minister, relative to the land subsidies voted to the Canadian Northern Railway when that line was built.

Discussing the Port of Quebec and its utilization by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine steamers, Mr. Hanna said he would be pleased to have the ships and unload here, providing they could be supplied with the necessary freight. It devolved upon the Quebec exporting and importing interests to organize and make possible these essential facilities to encourage shipping. "Acquire a proper cold storage plant," Mr. Hanna said, "in conjunction with the Louise docks, to take care of cheese, butter, meats, and other perishable goods, and there will be no need to carry the goods from the Quebec district to Montreal for shipment. The Canadian Merchant Marine service is the property of the Canadian people, nevertheless it must be operated at a profit. There is no favor as to ports of call and sailings."

AMERICANIZATION PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—California's Social Agencies Commission, lately appointed by Governor Stephens, will meet in state conference at Riverside, May 5 to 8, to discuss the Americanization of aliens, a problem

of grave importance in a State crowded with alien men and women. The commission has arranged a most extensive program of training for citizenship. It calls for organization throughout California of immigrant clubs, as community organizations, where "Americans can be made by fun and conversation" as well as by study that will be provided by night schools established by the State. John Collier, who inspired and organized New York City's community organization system, will be the chief speaker.

## RULES ARE GIVEN FOR RENT STRIKE

Jersey City Official Outlines Methods Which He Declares Have Been Found Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Five rules for conducting a successful "rent strike" were laid down by James B. Gannon, commissioner of finance and revenue of Jersey City, New Jersey, at a meeting in Tremont Temple.

"You must have a solid city or state government behind you," he said. "You must have a complete unity of householders; a trial by jury of all cases that go to court; no violence, and the unanimous support of the public press of your city; and if you are fair to the landlords you will get this."

"We advertised that all costs of all litigation that anyone might get into would be paid for by the city. We said to the landlords: 'Sit down and take a pencil and figure out a 10 per cent profit on your net investment and that's the raise you can have.'"

"Of the 16 cases that did go to court and were tried before a jury, as we insisted, there was not one verdict in favor of a landlord. They were given the 10 per cent profit and that was all. And rent profiteering has ceased in Jersey City."

"We inserted a one-fourth page advertisement in every paper in the city. I told every one whose rent had been raised to decline to pay the raise and to come to City Hall with their receipts for their regular amount and with the full name and address of their landlord and all the facts regarding the case. We had 1500 complaints, representing 5000 householders of the city. Many came to represent the whole 16 families in apartments. And I am sorry to say that we found that most of the raises which had been asked were profiteering ones."

The Back Bay Tenants Association, a newly formed organization whose purpose is to obtain legal protection from exorbitant rentals, elected a board of 15 active agents, in addition to regular officers, at a meeting which filled a hall at 295 Huntington avenue last night.

Rent Demand Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A landlord in Brooklyn who had refused to accept a voluntary rental increase of 25 per cent, demanding more, was allowed an increase of only 10 per cent when the case came into court Monday on the landlord's attempt to evict.

## MAINE DEVELOPMENT PLANS TO BE TAKEN UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—Leaders of Maine's agricultural, industrial, commercial, labor's, and woman's activities will attend the big meeting that will be held at Augusta, Tuesday, May 11, under the auspices of the newly organized State Chamber of Commerce. Each of the 16 counties in the State will be represented, as there will be business sessions of the various directorates representing commerce, agriculture, labor, industry and home, preceding the general meeting in the evening in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The conference and meeting will be the first to be held since the new State Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture League was organized a few months ago, and during the afternoon a definite program for industrial, agricultural, and commercial development of Maine will be considered.

Returns at headquarters indicate that practically every director from the 16 counties in the State, over 100 in number, will be present at the business sessions during the afternoon. At the evening session, it is expected officials from practically every organization in the State will be present, including representatives of business organizations, women's clubs, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, grange, rotary clubs, the American Legion, and other organizations.

## METHODISTS ACT ON IRISH QUESTION

DES MOINES, Iowa—Resolutions urging defeat of any proposed action by Congress which would recognize Ireland as a separate republic were adopted by the Methodist Episcopal General Conference on Tuesday.

Another set of resolutions, referred to committee, would petition Congress for legislation to prevent sending race gambling odds or bets from or into any state, territory, or possession of the United States and the interstate transportation of gambling devices and machines.

The resolution pertaining to Ireland was introduced by Dr. J. C. Nicholson of Baltimore. It recited that there is pending in Congress a bill providing for salaries of ministers and consuls to the "Republic of Ireland," and continued: "We hereby record our opposition to all such efforts to induce our government to engage in this unwarranted interference in the domestic affairs of Great Britain." Congress was urged to defeat all bills, resolutions, or enactments that propose or assume recognition of "The Republic of Ireland."

## COLORADO RIVER MAY BE UTILIZED

League of Southwest to Educate Country on Importance to the United States of Developing the Power of This Stream

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHOENIX, Arizona—Thomas E. Campbell, Governor of Arizona, elected at Los Angeles president of the League of the Southwest, has announced that he will start soon on a campaign of education, designed to show the east the national importance of utilizing the water power of the mighty Colorado River. This is a project that interested Franklin K. Lane, formerly Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

Primarily, the project is designed to generate electric power, to be wired all over Arizona and to such distant points as Los Angeles, Salt Lake, Albuquerque or El Paso. It is said that the power would be so cheap and so dependable that it could be utilized for propulsion of the trains of the Santa Fe Railway across Arizona. It could be utilized around the mines and assist in the reduction of ores. Especially, according to the plans of Governor Campbell, the current could be taken off on the plains of Arizona to operate pumps that would serve to double the agricultural expanse of the State.

It is possible that the narrow bottom of the Colorado's cañon would not be available for water storage. There are a plenty of dam sites, but rather a scarcity of reservoir sites, especially considering the fact that the stream has a rapid fall almost anywhere in the cañon. Such reservoir sites may be found further up stream, above Lee's Ferry. Their utilization at an early date is imperative. The river for months at a time is dry below the mouth of the great Imperial Canal, below Yuma, where steamboats once floated, plying northward 200 miles into the very jaws of the gorge. It has been figured that the river carries an ample annual flow for the reclamation of 1,500,000 acres of land, but to accomplish this end there must be conservation. It has been determined that the fall-time flow is no more than enough for the acreages now cultivated in California and Arizona and that further agricultural development along its course must wait on storage.

## BENEFITS OF NEW YORK BARGE CANAL

Merchants Association Says It Should Mean Better Service and Lower Rates to Lakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The opening of the New York State barge canal, the date of which will be announced today, should afford New York merchants material relief in forwarding goods by way of Buffalo, New York, and the Lakes, to Cleveland, Ohio, Detroit, Michigan, Duluth, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, Minnesota, and the northwest, from the embargoes and congestion which prevail on all rail lines; and will also mean a considerable saving in charges, as shown by a comparison of the canal and lake rates with rail charges, according to the Merchants Association.

The association believes that New York shippers should patronize this canal route, constructed at a cost to the State of more than \$135,000,000, on the ground that if the transportation of property by inland waterways is to be developed and shippers are to benefit by low costs, the patronage of the shipping public must be given. If the present equipment is not sufficient to handle the business, additional facilities will be rapidly acquired, it is promised.

Under the transportation act of 1920, operation of the New York Canal section has been taken from the United States Railroad Administration, which had it last year, and turned over to the United States Army. The present fleet includes 51 steel, 20 concrete and three wooden barges

## LOWER PRICES FOR SHOES FORECAST

Department of Justice Official Warns That He Will Proceed Aggressively Against Dealers Who Do Not Cooperate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—More economy in buying, it is said, is persuading the smaller shoe dealers to lower their prices, and a decline in the price of raw leather is taken to indicate lower shoe prices generally next fall. Where prices have been reduced by individual dealers, the demand has increased. Retailers are not inclined to hold their stocks for the higher prices if they see a possibility of lower prices in the fall. Meanwhile there has been a decline in buying of shoes for export. The European need is just as great as ever, but buyers for that trade do not like the international exchange situation.

Products of the leather industry may be cheapened as well as standardized by new methods in the testing of materials used in tanning, it is declared. At the recent meeting of the leather section of the American Chemical Society, Dr. John Arthur Wilson and Dr. Irwin J. Kern of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, said that the methods of determining the efficiency of materials used in tanning were inaccurate. They advocated a new method by which, they said, errors will be avoided, and by which other industrial methods and results may be revolutionized.

Arnim W. Riley, leader of the so-called flying squadron of the Department of Justice, here to ferret out profiteering, was received with sufficient heckling, when he spoke before the Retail Clothiers and Furriers Association, to persuade him to announce that if they wished to throw down the gauntlet he would take it up, for with all the power of the government and the public back of him he intended to proceed aggressively against those who would not cooperate with him.

Mr. Riley did not want to state exactly what he considered to be a reasonable profit, but he said that practically every dealer was getting an exorbitant profit on some articles. An alleged promise of a higher department official that the clothiers association would be notified of any members discovered to be profiteering, so that the association might punish them, prompted Mr. Riley to say that he did not intend to give any such warning, and he added that cooperation between such associations and the department had been lacking, with actual opposition from the former up-state.

As to the constitutionality of the Lever Act, he said nine decisions had been made affirming it, with only two against. He urged dealers to base prices on cost, not on replacement price, and said the department would prosecute cases in which stock dividends were declared merely to increase shares and reduce profits.

Referring to the Wanamaker reduction of 20 per cent, Mr. Riley thinks that any dealer might make a similar reduction and still make a good profit.

Return of men's collars to 25 cents is expected soon. Col. Fred Levy of Louisville, president of the National Association of Retail Clothiers, believes that prices in his line are coming down soon.

Markets Brief Advanced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday passed to be engrossed, without opposition, a bill for the establishment and regulation of public markets.

## RUMANIA EAGER FOR AMERICAN TRADE

Commission Sent to the United States Urges Study of Her National Wealth, Economic Situation and Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Rumania is desirous of strengthening her commercial and industrial relations with the United States, and, to enable her to secure America's full confidence, Constantine C. Orighidan, president of the Rumanian Government commission in the United States, proposes that Americans make a thorough study of her national wealth, labor conditions, economic situation, and her government organization.

Besides exploitation of the petroleum industry, Mr. Orighidan believes that many other industries could be conducted profitably in Rumania by Americans, especially under her industrial law, which affords substantial revenues from investment. Mr. Orighidan sees the necessity for a wider knowledge of his country among Americans. Her 53,600 square miles has been increased to 127,000, her population expanded from 7,700,000 to 16,000,000, and she is now one of the most important states of southeastern Europe. Her economic production and government finances have been sound for the last 15 years, and the trade balance has been in her favor. Her total commerce was about one and one-half times greater than the total commerce of the four other nations south-east of Russia, whose area and population were greater than hers. Her government finances for the last 14 years have shown a steady gain in revenue surplus. At the end of 1907 the public debt was \$261,000,000, which

## WOMAN COUNTY CLERK CHOSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

AMHERST, Nova Scotia—For the first time in the history of Nova Scotia, and perhaps of all Canada, a woman has been appointed county clerk, Miss Bessie Downey, of Amherst, having been named county clerk of the County of Cumberland. Miss Downey was elected to the position by a majority vote of the County Council, winning the appointment over one of the councilors and a second male applicant. But perhaps her satisfaction at obtaining the appointment was lessened somewhat by the subsequent action of the council in reducing the clerk's salary from \$1500 a year to \$1000. Miss Downey has been deputy registrar of deeds for Cumberland County for several years past.

SUGAR WORKERS PAID \$2 DAY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Lale sugar plantation, which has no affiliation with the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, has fixed the wages of its laborers at \$2 a day flat, without the bonus. The manager reports that the system is working well. This plantation has a number of Japanese in its employ who have not gone on strike. The April bonus paid by the other sugar plantations amounted to nearly 300 per cent of the regular monthly wages.

## BILL TO PROTECT TENANTS IS SIGNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Governor Edwards has signed the bill requiring three months notice to tenants, instead of thirty days, before a landlord may dispossess a house-renter. Defeat of two resolutions in the Legislature for an investigation of housing conditions left the Governor with the Hansen bill as the only immediate solution of the housing problem. He also signed the bill compelling the leasing of dwellings to families with children. The Hansen law makes it impossible to dispossess tenants during the months of October to March, inclusive, when the inclemency of the weather may impose hardships on them, and when, in a majority of cases, tenants have their winter supply of coal in. The law specifically exempts farm letting from its provisions.

SETTLERS FOR PEACE RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to J. D. McArthur, president of the Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Railway, who is at present in the capital, the Peace River and Grand Prairie country is on the eve of a forward movement. In the course of a short interview, Mr. McArthur said: "The railway is at its wits' end to accommodate the new settlers for this country. Trains leaving Edmonton are crowded to capacity with the best type of settlers. Four and five hundred people are packed on the train and it is impossible with our present equipment to cope with the question even of feeding them. If this tide of immigration continues, something must be done at once to relieve the congestion." Regarding the traffic prospects generally, Mr. McArthur said that they were never brighter. For over a year earnings had been over operating charges.



## A Message to Babies

Dear Baby: Immediately upon reading this letter go straight to your mother and tell her about these wonderful Lloyd Baby Carriages that have become the talk of the whole Baby World.

You probably saw it announced in the Baby News that the great Inventor, Marshall B. Lloyd, has at last created a method of weaving baby carriages by machines, so that the Lloyd Loom now weaves in a matter of MINUTES a far better carriage than it used to take the fastest fingers many hours.

Tell her that this Lloyd Loom weaves Baby Carriages so fast and so fine that you can watch the loveliest carriages grow and take shape before your very eyes.

Explain to her that she can now get for you a carriage of the finest weave which she will be able to buy at the price of the coarsest reed.

Ask her to watch the announcements of the stores that have these wonderful Lloyd Carriages.

Or, better still, sit down and write us yourself, and we'll send your mother our beautiful Baby Carriage Style Book, together with the names of the stores in your city that have the Lloyd carriages for sale.

Do this right away and everybody on the street will turn around to admire you when you go out for a ride.

Yours for a Lloyd Carriage and Happiness.

EDITOR BABY NEWS.

Lloyd Manufacturing Co.  
Menominee, Michigan

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MILWAUKEE  
ST. LOUIS

SAN FRANCISCO

"Good Shoes are an Economy"



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TWO VETERANS  
AT NORTHWESTERN

Lawn Tennis Outlook Is Considered Quite Good With Large Number of Candidates Out for Team—Henry Raeder Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
EVANSTON, Illinois—Northwestern University lawn tennis players are not setting any very high hopes for Conference championship honors that are unlikely to be fulfilled, but they have undertaken an ambitious schedule of five matches with leading universities of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association and may take on another one. They have also made a date with the University of California team that plans an invasion of a number of "Big Ten" courts this spring.

Again the Purple racket aspirants are without a regular coach, getting along with what guidance Henry Raeder '16 can give them from his gleaming experience in Conference competition. The services of M. A. James, who assisted Raeder in rounding the players into form last year, have not been available.

There are 10 candidates for the varsity team, but Mr. Raeder would tell a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who only nine of them are, as the tenth is likely to be ineligible to play in Conference competition and didn't want his name mentioned. The nine are: S. L. Gohlan '20, letter man of last year's team; D. C. Rossiter '21, the only other letter man; E. B. Calhoun '22, A. R. Miller '20, Harry Quinlan '22, P. E. Newey '22, H. M. Groves '22, H. F. Nye '21, and W. V. Carroll '20. Two veterans of last year, Kenneth Kraft '20 and S. M. Singleton '21, who could have played one and two more seasons respectively, did not return to finish their courses, while another veteran, H. G. Blanchard '21, is the likely ineligible player whom instructor Raeder declined to discuss.

Mr. Raeder hinted that a surprise may be sprung on the Conference later in the season in the person of one Preston Boyden '22, who, he says, gives promise of capturing games from the best in the Conference, but he knows nothing about his eligibility and therefore hasn't added him to his certified list of candidates as yet.

The team picked from the nine to meet the University of Illinois in recent matches at Urbana, which resulted in a victory for Illinois, was as follows: Gohlan, Groves, Nye and Calhoun. This will probably be the first team for a while; but it is certain that after he gets into shape Rossiter will get one of the places. Other changes will be made during the season no doubt, as the aspirants will constantly play matches for standing. The schedule, with the Illinois game of May 1 a matter of history, is as follows:

May 10—Northwestern University at Ohio; 13—University of Michigan at Northwestern; 15—University of Illinois at Northwestern; 19—University of California at Northwestern; 22—Northwestern University at Wisconsin.

TWELVE CANDIDATES  
FOR FENCING TEAM

NEW YORK, New York—A list of 12 candidates for the fencing team which will represent the United States at the Olympic games was made public yesterday by the Amateur Fencers' League of America. The men, five of whom are from the army, will compete for the honor in a series of three elimination tournaments at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarborough, New York, the Merion Cricket Club, near Philadelphia, and the Seabright Club, Seabright, New Jersey. The final choice will not be disclosed until after the league's annual field day events here May 20.

The candidates are G. H. Breed, Fencers' Club of New York, captain of the American team at Stockholm in 1912; Arthur Lyon, Fencers' Club, New York; Sherman Hall, New York Athletic Club, National fobs champion, who competed at Stockholm; Steadford Pitt, New York Athletic Club; W. H. Russell, Boston Athletic Association; Brooks Parker, Philadelphia Fencers' Club; Dr. Scott Breckinridge, Washington Fencers' Club; and the following Army Officers Club members: Captain T. H. Rayner, Colonel F. W. Honeycutt, Henry Breckinridge, former assistant secretary of war; Sergeant Dimond and Col. H. T. Sears.

STANFORD DEFEATS  
OREGON NINE TWICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
EUGENE, Oregon—The baseball team of Leland Stanford Junior University won both games of the series here Monday and Tuesday from the University of Oregon nine. The second game, ending in the score of 6 to 5, was much closer and more exciting than the opening contest, which Stanford won 11 to 7.

An error, Oregon's only fielding mis-play, came at an inopportune time in the fourth inning and let in the run which ultimately cost the home team the game. Three bases on balls given by Jacobson '21, in the next inning forced across the plate one of the two runs scored by Stanford. Hitting by R. F. Pelonze and D. S. Wayland drove two runs across for Stanford in the sixth, ending their scoring. Jacobson struck out the side in the seventh.

Oregon's harder hitting was responsible for the five runs scored. H. L. Lind '20, and W. H. Steers '21, with

three hits each, did the heavy hitting for Oregon. H. E. Newland, who finished the second game for Stanford, pitched the last two innings, had pitched the entire game the day before. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Stanford ..... 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0—6 11 3  
Oregon ..... 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—5 13 1

Batteries—Newland and Douglas; Bundy; Jacobson and E. Leslie. Umpire—Richard Nelson. Time—2h. 5m.  
Stanford played a steadier fielding game on Monday than did Oregon, and combined hits with Oregon's errors in the fourth inning, making seven runs before the third man was put out. These, with the three runs made in the first three innings, and one added in the seventh, gave the visitors a lead that Oregon could not overcome. J. A. Berg '21 who pitched for Oregon, was not hit so hard as Newland for Stanford, but the visiting pitcher excelled Berg in steadiness. Berg struck out 12 and gave four bases on balls. Newland, while striking out only four, gave no bases on balls. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Stanford ..... 1 2 0 7 0 0 1 0—11 12 4  
Oregon ..... 0 0 1 0 2 1 3 0 0—7 13 8

Batteries—Newland and Ratter; Berg and Leslie. Umpire—Finneran. Time—2h. 30m.

MISSOURI HAS  
TWO VETERANS

Lack of Veteran Material a Big Handicap in Developing the Tiger Varsity Baseball Nine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
COLUMBIA, Missouri—The exceptionally brilliant showing of the football and basketball teams of the University of Missouri, and the abundant supply of superior track material, moved sport followers here at the time of winning the Missouri Valley basketball championship to adopt the slogan of "Four Championships in 1920." The burden of satisfying this demand was thus imposed on Coach J. F. Miller and his baseball squad, and their early season performances fail to indicate that an easy task lies before them. Unless there is a shifting of relative strength in the conference, Missouri's followers will have to be satisfied with a maximum of three championships.

True, a straight record of wins through the season from the present on might turn out to be a pennant-winning record. Ten games are yet to be played against conference rivals, but there is no proof now that the strongest contenders have yet been met. The University of Oklahoma, for instance, is to be played here May 7 and 8 for the first time since they entered the conference. Coach Miller has a knotty proposition on his hands. Missouri's team is handicapped in the first place by the small number of letter men around which to build this season's team, the number of experienced varsity players here being much smaller than that at any other camp in the Missouri Valley.

S. S. Canterbury '20 captain of the team, and H. F. Messick '20 are the only veterans at Missouri eligible for conference ball. By themselves, these two can hardly form a sufficient nucleus for a championship machine. Canterbury is playing third for his second year on the varsity and Messick was taken from the outfield where he worked last year to the place behind the bat. R. L. Simpson '21 was booked for the catcher, but has not yet been able to get into the game. Messick is unable to perform in the Simpson style.

S. R. McLane '20 is the most reliable fourth for Missouri hopes. He heads Miller's pitching staff, and has displayed real ability in all his games. Moreover, he is a hitting pitcher, and with the present dearth of hitters it is not unusual for Miller to send him in at the pinch on his day off.

H. A. Carter '22 and L. C. Roberts '22 have not been as successful on the mound as McLane. Of the two younger pitchers, Roberts has a slight edge over his classmate, Carter, but neither of them is in McLane's class. Robert Lam '21 the speedy Hawaiian shortstop, is one of the fastest players in Miller's outfit. His base-running excites admiration in every game.

C. J. Lowrance '22 is the dependable catcher of centerfield. He took Missouri's first home run of the season from Otto of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

W. J. Stroeter '21 and C. A. Huber '21 play first and second bases respectively, while J. A. Burton '22 is trying for an infield position. E. M. Whitbread '22 rightfield, S. F. T. Packwood '22 and W. E. Williams '22 reserve outfielder, conclude the squad roll.

## JESSEN ELECTED CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHAMPAIGN, Illinois—Virgil Jessen '21 was elected captain of the 1921 wrestling team of the University of Illinois at the annual banquet for the team. Jessen is a welterweight wrestler who showed brilliantly all through the Western Conference season just passed. The new Illinois mat leader succeeds H. A. Whitson, heavyweight wrestler who led the Orange and Blue team to a "Big Ten" tilt this year.

## MARATHON IN JUNE

NEW YORK, New York—A marathon race at the regular Olympic games distance, which will receive official recognition as a try-out for the international event, will be held here June 5 by the New York Athletic Club. The Olympic committee decided that because of the lapse of time between the Boston marathon last month and the Antwerp race another try-out in New York would aid in the election of the men to represent this country.

CLEVELAND AGAIN  
BEATS WHITE SOX

Opens Series on Chicago Grounds by Defeating Champions—Boston Victory Makes Race Closer

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	10	4	.714
Boston	10	5	.692
Cleveland	11	5	.688
New York	8	8	.500
Washington	7	9	.438
St. Louis	7	7	.500
Philadelphia	5	10	.333
Detroit	2	14	.125

RESULTS WEDNESDAY  
Boston 4, Philadelphia 3 (12 innings).  
New York 7, Washington.  
Cleveland 3, Chicago 2.  
St. Louis 12, Detroit 4.

GAMES TODAY  
Philadelphia at Boston.  
New York at Washington.  
Cleveland at Chicago.  
St. Louis at Detroit.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Maintaining their prestige as the only team in the American League to date to win from the champion Chicago leaders, the Cleveland club opened its series at Comiskey Park, Chicago, yesterday with a 3 to 2 defeat of the White Sox. The result puts Boston, which also won its game, within eight points of first place, while Cleveland itself follows closely. Thus far the race appears to be strictly confined to these three teams, the fourth place aggregations tied at .500 having little chance of usurping the leading trio before the western invasion gets well under way.

CLEVELAND DOWNS WHITE SOX  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Cleveland took a hard fought game from Chicago yesterday, 3 to 2. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Cleveland ..... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—3 6 1  
Chicago ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 9 3

Batteries—Coveleskie and O'Neill; Faber and Schalk.

## HIGHLANDERS EASILY WIN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—New York won an easy victory from the locals yesterday, 7 to 1. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
New York ..... 0 0 1 1 3 0 0 0—7 11 0  
Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 6 4

Batteries—Mays and Ruel; Johnson and Picinich.

## BROWNS HAVE EASY TIME

DETROIT, Michigan—Detroit received an overwhelming defeat at the hands of the visiting St. Louis Browns yesterday, 12 to 4. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—12 16 0  
Detroit ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 8 3

Batteries—Saunders, Burwell and Severeid; Ehmeke, Allen, Glazier and Almsmith.

## RED SOX WIN IN THIRTEENTH

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The game with Philadelphia went to 13 innings yesterday. Boston winning 4 to 3, after tying with two runs in the ninth. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13—R H E  
Boston ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—4 11 1  
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 9 2

Batteries—Bush, Penneck and Walters; Schang; Kinney and Perkins.

COLLEGES DIVIDE  
TWO GAME SERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SEATTLE, Washington—University of Washington and Washington State College divided a two-game baseball series here Monday and Tuesday afternoons. State College won the first game 5 to 4, while the University took the second contest 7 to 4.

Capt. Percy Chamberlain '20, was off form Monday and lost his first game in two years. Two home runs by L. B. Hanley '20, of the State College, contributed to his undoing. Hanley knocked the third pitched ball in the first inning for four bases and broke a tie in the ninth with another. M. L. Moran '21, pitched a fine game for State College, although he was accorded poor support. He struck out eight University hitters. Washington executed two fast double plays. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Washington State ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—5 11 5  
Washington ..... 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—4 6 1

Batteries—Graham and Graham; Chamberlain and Land. Umpire—Mr. Agnew.

Pitcher Alfred Rode '20, very nearly won his own game in the second contest. After the University men had made seven errors behind him, he struck out seven State College men; batted four hits out of four times at bat, his last hit scoring the two runs needed to tie the score; and scored twice himself, the last run putting Washington in the lead. Confident from their first day's success, the W. S. C. batters started out to win the Tuesday game early. Three runs were scored in the first and second innings, all unearned. Washington's first run came in the fifth on a combination of two hits and clever base stealing. State tallied another in the seventh on two errors and a two-bagger. Washington came back immediately in their half by sacrificing Pitcher Rode who had hit safely, all the way around. In the last half of the eighth two singles, two doubles and two errors scored 5 runs for State and won the game. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 5—7 11 7  
Washington State ..... 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0—4 8 6

Batteries—Rode and Land; Lewis and Graham. Umpire—Mr. Burns.

## NEW RACING CRAFT FOR CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Four "R" sloops have been assembled by members of

the Jackson Park Boat Club here, who hope to revive class racing among Chicago yacht clubs on Lake Michigan this summer. The names of the boats are Chaperon, Virginia, Grey Jacket and Jackson Park II. They are not quite as large as the famous "R" raceboat, but are larger than the "P" raceboat, and can sail the Chicago-Mackinac course.

REDS ARE GAINING  
ON THEIR RIVALS

Win While Philadelphians Drops Another Notch, but the Brooklyn Club Stays in the Running

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cincinnati	11	6	.647
Brooklyn	9	6	.600
Pittsburgh	8	5	.615
Philadelphia	9	7	.563
Boston	6	5	.545
St. Louis	6	5	.540
Chicago	7	11	.383
New York	2	10	.238

RESULTS WEDNESDAY  
Boston 4, Philadelphia 3 (11 innings).  
Brooklyn 4, New York 3.  
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 1.  
Pittsburgh 2, Chicago 0.

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at Philadelphia.  
Brooklyn at New York.  
Cincinnati at St. Louis.  
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Cincinnati Reds maintained their advantage over the second-place club in the National League yesterday, winning their game from St. Louis while Philadelphia, temporary leader and more recent runner-up, met defeat at the hands of the Boston Braves. Philadelphia, incidentally, goes into fourth place, having only a slight margin over their rejuvenated Boston rivals; while Brooklyn is now a good second in the standing with .600.

Pittsburgh improved its standing by winning from Chicago, and holds third place. The New York Giants, who continued losing, appear to have little immediate prospect of climbing out of their present rut.

## BRAYES WIN IN EXTRA INNINGS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Boston and Philadelphia engaged in an 11-inning game here yesterday. The Braves winning, 4 to 3. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11—R H E  
Boston ..... 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—4 11 3  
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—3 6 1

Batteries—McQuillan and Gowdy; O'Neill; Rixey and Wheat, Withrow.

## BROOKLYN DEFEATS GIANTS

NEW YORK, New York—Brooklyn captured a game at the Polo Grounds yesterday, 4 to 3. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Brooklyn ..... 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—4 12 2  
New York ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 6 2

Batteries—Mitchell, Grimes and Krueger; Barnes, Winters and Snyder, Smith.

## PITTSBURGH WINS SHUTOUT

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh won a shutout from the locals here yesterday, 2 to 0. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Pittsburgh ..... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 4 0  
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 6

Batteries—Adams and Schmidt; Martin and O'Farrell.

## REDS WIN FROM ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Cincinnati defeated the home team in a good game here yesterday, 3 to 2. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Cincinnati ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 12 2  
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 6 0

Batteries—Reuther and Wingo; Dock and Clemens.

WASHINGTON SHUTS  
OUT IOWA STATE, 5-0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
AMES, Iowa—Washington University defeated the Iowa State College baseball team 5 to 0 Tuesday, giving the two colleges two games apiece for the season. Washington hit E. R. Handley '20, who pitched for Ames, heavily and this, coupled with Iowa State errors, was responsible for the victory. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning to allow the Washington players to catch a train.

The first man up for Washington got a hit, stole second and third and was brought home on an infield hit. The same procedure netted another run in the third. An error on the part of H. B. Schneider '21 in the sixth inning paved the way for Washington's third score. The most spectacular play of the game came in the seventh when Iowa State put two men out on a double play at second and first. This was followed by a running catch E. W. Thayer '21, Ames, second baseman, retiring the side. Washington made their last two tallies in the eighth. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Washington ..... 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 2—5 6 2  
Iowa State ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 5

Batteries—Lyons and Connelman; Mandley and Vanderlof. Umpire—Robert Thompson. Time—1h. 30m.

## NORTHWESTERN FIVE ELECTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
EVANSTON, Illinois—C. D. Saunders '22 has been elected captain of the Northwestern University basketball team for 1921, succeeding R. A. Wilcox '20. Saunders played right forward. Next to Wilcox, he was the best scorer on the team, with a record of 18 goals from the floor in seven games.

FENWAY PARK  
Today at 3:15 P. M.  
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA  
Seats at Shuman's Phone Beach 1668

LONG TOUR FOR  
ENGLISH TEAM

Northern Union Rugby Football Players on Trip to Australasia—H. Wagstaff Is the Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—On the eve of its departure for Australasia, the Northern Union Rugby football team was entertained by the High Commissioner for Australia, the Right Hon. Andrew Fisher at Australia House in the Strand. He was supported by some of the agents general and others interested.

The joint manager of the team, Sidney Foster looks forward to a very successful tour, and to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor expressed the opinion that the side he was taking out, picked from various clubs playing principally in the north of England, is strong in every position, and quite equal to either of the two previous teams that toured the dominions in 1910 and 1914. "The team plays the open passing game," he continued, "which is so attractive to spectators, and the rules differing somewhat from the Rugby Union Game, Northern Union football is considered to be faster. Kicking in the Rugby Union game moreover, is considered to be at a premium, while it is very much discounted in our particular game, principally for the fact that we play the game more with the hand than the foot."

"H. Wagstaff, the captain, is an exceptionally fine player, and was the main-spring of the famous Grove Park team, in connection with the transport service during the war. He holds every honor in connection with the Union, and this is his second visit to Australasia. There will be six men who have taken part in previous tours 'down under.' The other members of the team are made up of old internationals and county players; and several Welshmen are playing on the team."

"Three test matches are to be played in Sydney, and one in New Zealand; but the full program has not yet been definitely decided upon. In all, some 18 matches will be played, 11 in Australia, and seven in New Zealand. We expect to play two matches a week, and the team should return about mid-September."

In continuing his observations, Mr. Foster said that the team possessed a remarkable goal kicker in B. Gronow, whose record for the last two seasons had been about 120 goals. He hailed from Huddersfield as did Wagstaff; in fact, the Huddersfield Club supplied five members of the present team. "One great feature in connection with the team," continued Mr. Foster, "is that it possesses very fast backs. I consider that it is the fastest team that we have sent out. Much care has been given in the choice of players, and probably the only change would have been to bring in Moorhouse, who has been prevented from making the tour. To a certain extent that spoils the well-known English combination of Wagstaff, Moorhouse and Rogers in the halfback. The team possesses a very strong front row of the scrum, and the other forwards are very fast, and the open, and quite adept in the handling of the ball. While being strong in the pack, it will be very quick in breaking up, and give an interesting display of fast forward work. Generally speaking the opinion of the managers is that it is the strongest forward team ever sent to the colonies."

Mr. Foster thought that it was very likely that the Australian team would receive an invitation to tour England, probably in 1921-22. They had, he mentioned, an idea in Australia of touring England next season, but this was found by the governing body to be impracticable. The playing of these games with the colonies brought the sporting elements of the old country and the dominions more closely together. There was no doubt that the war had been the means of bringing out a great interest in sport generally, not only in their own game, but in all other branches of sport. "We expect," Mr. Foster added, "that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will witness at least two of these test matches during his sojourn in Australia, as he is a keen follower of the rugby game, and it is interesting to mention that H. M. the King is the patron of the Northern Union. Undoubtedly the Northern Union game has made rapid strides in the dominions and is attracting very large gates. In fact," continued the manager, "they are extending the grounds at Sydney to afford more accommodation."

Mr. Foster, who has high hopes for the team, has long been connected with football. He has served his club for over 27 years on the committee, and for the last 10 years has had a seat on the Northern Union Council Board. He is also past president of the Yorkshire County Committee, and is a member of the Northern League Committee. Mr. Foster was recently made a life member of the Halifax Club for valuable services rendered, not only to

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FROM QUEBEC TO  
May 8, Victorian, Liverpool  
May 14, Emp. of France, Liverpool  
May 18, Victorian, Liverpool  
May 21, Emp. of France, Liverpool

FROM MONTREAL TO  
May 11, Corsican, Liverpool  
May 12, Scottish, Liverpool  
May 13, Melita, Liverpool  
May 19, Sicilian, Glasgow  
May 21, Greenland, Glasgow

May 28, Southampton, Antwerp  
May 29, Tunisian, Antwerp  
May 30, Minedosa, Liverpool  
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June 2, Pretorian, Glasgow

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CHANGE EXPECTED  
IN WOOL PRICES

Low Grades Thought to Have Reached Bottom—Attacks on Living Expenses Result in Less Demand for Fine Goods

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The state of the wool trade in Boston is very unsettled. There are nearly as many different opinions as to the future trend of the market as there are dealers, but most agree that low grade wools have touched bottom. Just how soon a rise in price will be seen is simply conjecture. Worst mills are estimated to be running 20 per cent on crossbreds and woolen mills about 40 per cent, from which it is evident that a little more attention is being given the coarser grades.

The prices obtained for fine wools at the British auction last week are not regarded as a criterion inasmuch as the quantity was limited and the quality so exceedingly good. Prices generally are very steady, the chief handicap to business being the lack of supply of fine wools.

**Big Demand for Fine Tops**  
Fine tops are in great demand, prices ranging around \$2.95. Noils, on the other hand, show a tendency to recede on account of the woolen mills being overstocked. The price lately for fine noils has fallen from \$1.10 to 90 cents. Other grades have been affected proportionately.

Manufacturers are said to be somewhat concerned over the action of John Wamaker reducing all articles in his store 20 per cent. This is regarded as a big bit at the high end of clothing and, it followed by other retail concerns, may result in some cancellation, thus forcing manufacturers to turn from fine wools to coarser goods. If this result should be brought about, the price disparity between the fine and lower grades of wool will be greatly lessened.

**Saturday's Government Auction**  
The trade is much annoyed at the government auction being held on Saturday and efforts have been made to have the date changed. The authorities, however, assert that Saturday next is the only convenient available day on which Ford Hall can be obtained and that a change cannot be made.

The offerings will consist of approximately 2,000,000 pounds Australian and New Zealand crossbreds, 15,000 Cape wools, 1,900,000 South American carding, 250,000 West Coast, 300,000 California, 300,000 territory, 225,000 black fleece and territory, 300,000 foreign and domestic pulled wools, and 1,000,000 pounds of scoured wool.

The committee of London wool brokers will hold their final auctions at Ford Hall on May 20 and 21 at 2 p.m. The sales will include 30,341 bales, consisting almost wholly of greasy merino wools. These sales will clean up the remainder of the wool consigned to this market by the British Government.

**ANACONDA COPPER COMPANY REPORT**  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Anaconda Copper Mining Company for the year ended December 31, 1919, shows a net income after charges of \$5,103,641. This is equivalent to \$2.14 a share on the 2,331,250 shares outstanding, compared with \$3.92 a share earned in 1918.

The report shows that investments in subsidiary companies not entirely owned increased to \$28,487,026, compared with \$28,592,856 a year ago. Current assets amounted to \$77,367,243, and current liabilities of \$32,990,041 left a net working capital at the close of the year at \$44,377,202.

At Anaconda there were produced 144,112,235 pounds of fine copper, 7,377,477 ounces of silver and 42,526 ounces of gold.

**CHICAGO BOARD**  
Yesterday's Market  
(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)  
CORN—Open High Low Close  
May 1.87 1.84 1.81 1.83 1/4  
July 1.69 1.69 1.67 1.68 1/4  
September 1.61 1.61 1.59 1.60 1/4  
OATS—  
May 1.06 1.06 1.04 1.05 1/4  
July .92 1.02 1.01 .91 1/4  
September .77 1.07 1.06 .76 1/4  
PORTLAND CEMENT—  
May 34.75  
July 36.35 36.60 36.25 36.60  
LARD—  
May 20.00 19.57 19.90  
July 20.85 20.42 20.85  
September 21.50 21.55 21.17 21.55

**STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY**  
NEW YORK, New York—The stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey at a special meeting yesterday ratified the proposal to authorize an additional \$100,000,000 7 per cent cumulative non-voting preferred stock of which \$95,338,300 is to be offered to common stockholders of record May 14 at \$100 a share on the basis of one new preferred share for each share of common held. Subscription rights are closed June 15.

**CENTRAL LEATHER**  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Central Leather Company reports for the March 31 quarter a surplus after preferred stock dividends equal to \$1.58 a share on the common stock, compared with \$2.55 a share in the corresponding quarter in 1919, and \$1.49 a share in the first quarter of 1918.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Am Car & Pk	123 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Am Int Corp	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Am Loco	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Smelters	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Am Sugar	120 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Woolen	111 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Anaconda	58 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Chandler	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
At. Gulf & W. I.	151 1/2	152 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
Bald Loco	117 1/2	118 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2
B. & O.	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Boh. Steel	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Can Pac	117 1/2	118 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2
Cent Leather	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Chandler	149 1/2	150 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Chic. St. P.	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Chic. R. I. Pac.	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Chino	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Corn Prods	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Crucible Steel	117 1/2	118 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2
Cuba Cane Sug.	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
do pf	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
End-Johnson	104 1/2	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Gen Electric	143 1/2	144 1/2	141 1/2	143 1/2
Gen Motors	296 1/2	297 1/2	295 1/2	296 1/2
Gen Mot (new)	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Goodrich	64 1/2	65 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Int Paper	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Inspiration	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Kennecott	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Marine	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
do pf	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Mex Pet	173 1/2	174 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2
Midvale	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Mo Pacific	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
N. Y. Central	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
No Pac	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Pan Am	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Pan Am Pet	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Penn	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Pier Arrow	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Reading	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Rep I & Steel	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Replote Steel	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Roy Dutch N. Y.	114 1/2	115 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
Sinclair	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
So Pac	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Studebaker	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Texas Co	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Texas & Pac	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Trans O	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Un Pacific	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
U. S. Rubber	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. S. Steel	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
U. S. Realty	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Utah Copper	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Westinghouse	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Wills-Overland	18 1/2	19 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Worthington	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Total sales	\$10,500 shares.			

\*Ex-dividend.  
\*Ex-stock dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	90.50	90.50	89.50	90.50
Lib 4 1/2	84.50	84.74	84.50	84.50
Lib 5 1/2	84.50	84.50	84.50	84.50
Lib 6 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 7 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 8 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 9 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 10 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 11 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 12 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 13 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 14 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 15 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 16 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 17 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 18 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 19 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 20 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 21 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 22 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 23 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 24 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 25 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 26 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 27 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 28 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 29 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 30 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 31 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 32 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 33 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 34 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 35 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 36 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 37 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 38 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 39 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 40 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 41 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 42 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 43 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 44 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 45 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 46 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 47 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 48 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 49 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 50 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 51 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 52 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
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Lib 54 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 55 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 56 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 57 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 58 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 59 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 60 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
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Lib 63 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
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Lib 65 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 66 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 67 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 68 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 69 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 70 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 71 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 72 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 73 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 74 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 75 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 76 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 77 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 78 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 79 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 80 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 81 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 82 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 83 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 84 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 85 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 86 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 87 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 88 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 89 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 90 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 91 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 92 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 93 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 94 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 95 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 96 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 97 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 98 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 99 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Lib 100 1/2	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00

## BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	94 1/2	94 1/2
A. A. Ch. com	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Int Corp	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Loco	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Smelters	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am Sugar	120 1/2	120 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Woolen	111 1/2	111 1/2
Anaconda	58 1/2	58 1/2
Chandler	78 1/2	78 1/2
At. Gulf & W. I.	151 1/2	151 1/2
Bald Loco	117 1/2	117 1/2
B. & O.	33 1/2	33 1/2







## THE HOME FORUM

## The Summer Hedge

As light do gleam in ev'ry ground,  
We houghy hedges out a-round  
A-climben up the slopen brows  
Of hills, in rows of sheldy boughs:  
The while the hawthorn buds do blow  
As thick as stars, an' white as snow;  
Or cream-white blossoms be a-spread  
About the guelder-roses' head;  
How cool's the shade, or warm's the  
bloom,  
Beside a summer hedge in bloom.  
When we've a-work'd drough long-  
some hours,  
Till dew's a-dried vrom dazlén  
flow'rs,  
The while the climben zun ha' glow'd  
Drough mmore than half his dailly  
road;  
Then where the shade's do silly pass  
Athirt our vet upon the grass,  
As we do rest by lofty ranks  
Of elms on the flow'ry banks;  
How cool's the shade, or warm's the  
bloom,  
Beside a summer hedge in bloom.  
—From "Poems of Rural Life in the  
Dorset Dialect," by William Barnes.

## About John Gilpin

Nov. 18, 1782.

My dear William— . . . I little thought when I was writing the history of John Gilpin, that he would appear in print—I intended to laugh, and to make two or three others laugh, of whom you were one. But now all the world laughs, at least if they have the same relish for a tale ridiculous in itself, and quaintly told, as we have. Well—they do not always laugh so innocently, or at so small an expense—for in a world like this, abounding with subjects for satire, and with satirical wits to mark them, a laugh that hurts nobody has at least the grace of novelty to recommend it. Swift's darling motto was, *Vive la Bagatelle*—a good wish for a philosopher of his complexion, the greater part of whose wisdom, whence-soever it came, most certainly came not from above. La bagatelle has no enemy in me, though it has neither so warm a friend, nor so able a one, as it had in him. If I trifle, and merely trifle, it is because I am reduced to it by necessity—a melancholy, that nothing else so effectually disperses, engages me sometimes in the arduous task of being merry by force. And, strange as it may seem, the most ludicrous lines I ever wrote have been written in the saddest mood, and, but for that saddest mood, perhaps had never been written at all. To say truth it would be but a shocking vagary, should the mariners on board a ship buffeted by a . . . storm, employ themselves in fiddling and dancing; yet sometimes much such a part act I . . . Yours, my dear William.—  
From "Letters of William Cowper," edited by E. V. Lucas.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## Daniel Boone

In his book, "The Winning of the West," Theodore Roosevelt writes of the backwoodsmen, hunters, and explorers who extended the frontiers of the United States into the west:  
"Finally, however, among these hunters one arose whose wanderings were to bear fruit; who was destined to lead through the wilderness the

head like the ticking of a clock and she could hardly help saying them out loud. . . .  
"I know what you're thinking about," said Tweedledum; "but it isn't so, nohow."  
"Contrariwise," continued Tweedledee, "if it was so, it might be; and if it were so, it would be; but as it isn't, it ain't. That's logic."  
"I was thinking," Alice said very politely, "which is the best way out

## Washington Irving

I rather think Stevenson should be placed at the head of the latter-day fictionists. But fashions in literature as in dress are ever changing. Washington Irving was the first of our men of letters to obtain foreign recognition. . . . he wrote kindly and elegantly of England and the English, and was accepted on both sides of the ocean. Taking his style from Addison

the highest gratitude for them—yet I do not pretend to be so attached to France as to prevent my being glad to see my own country again. . . . In truth I am not: I abhor politics, and the I have done with them for ever, how am I to avoid hearing them? Your Ladyship I doubt cannot tell me.  
Your most faithful, and obliged humble servant,  
Hor. Walpole.  
—From "Letters of Horace Walpole," by Paget Toynbee, M. A.

## The Only Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
LOVE is Mind's potent provision for its image and likeness of abounding good. That is love in the sense of loving. Mind, of course, is Love, the all-power that expresses itself in constant and exclusive unfoldment of good. Mind never brings forth evil, because it is eternal, and destructive elements of evil could never be contained in what is everlasting because destructibility and indestructibility do not mix. In "Unity of Good" Mrs. Eddy's statement of this point is found on page 17: "Error says God must know evil because He knows all things; but Holy Writ declares God told our first parents that in the day when they should partake of the fruit of evil, they must surely die. Would it not absurdly follow that God must perish, if He knows evil and evil necessarily leads to extinction? Rather let us think of God as saying, I am infinite good; therefore I know not evil. Dwelling in light, I can see only the brightness of My own glory."  
It is well to know these facts, in order to love rightly, and in order to escape from hatred of any person or thing. Repeatedly in the Bible and in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" there is found the urging to "love your enemies." To hate is not scientific, because it is a belief that there is more than all there is, namely, the all-power that expresses itself in constantly unfolding good. Nor is it Christian, and as authority for this, there is the statement of Christ Jesus, whose words and works are the basis for all that is Christian: "But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you. . . . For if ye love them which love you, what reward have ye? do not even the publicans the same? And if ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others? do not even the publicans so?"  
It is usually easy enough for a person to have a human liking for those who are in agreement with him, who do what he wishes, though even this may grow irksome, since mortal whims and fluctuations carry the human sense of love hither and thither. There is only one absolute basis for loving, and that is Principle. That statement makes it obvious that such affection has nothing in common with mere so-called loving that finds its outlet through the five material senses. Knowing that divine Love and its potent manifestation is all there is, not only enables one to love those who are friendly to him, but to love those who are supposed to dislike him. This does not mean that wrong is to be condoned in order to love one's so-called enemies. One cannot do evil that good may come. It does mean that one can know that right where enmity seems to be, there is the activity of divine consciousness. Thus one can quietly oppose a wrong, letting the unwise pass by, while still maintaining active affection for all mankind. If the whole world would turn to Principle on this basis, Principle would be universally manifest in a surprisingly short time.  
It is simply impossible to deliberately hate Peter and love James and accomplish effective healing work. It makes no difference whether one's dislike is expressed mentally, or both mentally and audibly, the guilt is the same. Likewise, it matters not how much evil Peter seems to be bringing about, the true method of helping the whole situation is to exercise love and charity from the scientific standpoint in Christian Science. And the loving is, without doubt, to the human mind a hard thing to do. It is just because it is a difficult task for this so-called mentality, that the mortal counterfeit mind prefers to go on hating. It requires metaphysical work, the turning to Principle, to Truth, to regard with kindness the actions of a supposed enemy. But just as surely as the belief of a foe is faced by reality, the myth disappears and one no longer has an opponent as far as he himself is concerned.  
The pseudo mind that is mortal, fancies that it says: "I will love James and John; but Peter! is it not apparent what wrong Peter is doing? He must be hated. It is necessary to oppose him with any and all weapons." But here this travesty called mind fails to see the logical consequence of such an attitude. Sooner or later, as experience shows, the one hating is liable to turn upon John and James, as well as Peter, because human love and hate reverse themselves frequently in a moment of time. But whether he shows enmity against one or three, he will finally discover that what he has been doing all along was simply penalizing himself, in just the way that Mrs. Eddy points out in "Miscellaneous Writings," in an article "Taking Offense" (page 223): "There is immense wisdom in the old proverb, 'He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty.' Hannah More said, 'If I wished to punish my enemy, I should make him hate somebody.'"  
And on this same subject Mrs. Eddy says on page 11 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "We must love our enemies in all the manifestations wherein and whereby we love our friends; must even try not to expose their faults but to do them good whenever opportunity occurs. To mete out human justice to those who persecute and despitefully use one, is not leaving retribution to God and returning blessing for cursing. If special opportunity for doing good to one's enemies occur not, one can include them in his

general effort to benefit the race. Because I can do much general good to such as hate me, I do it with earnest, special, care—since they permit me no other way, though with tears have I striven for it."

Could there have been, from the standpoint of the human senses, any more inimical treatment than that accorded the Master when the Jews crucified him? And yet he said, "Father, forgive them." It was just because of this method that Christ Jesus had of dealing with evil, a way further illustrated in the garden when he healed the ear of the soldier sent to capture him, that enabled him to reduce mortal mind's supreme efforts to their native nothingness and conquer the tomb itself. The Father and the Son, Principle and its expression, are one. Jesus knew this, declared it to the Jews, and demonstrated it, thus proving the Christian logic that there cannot be more than all there is—the infinite Mind and its manifestation. Hate, therefore, actually is non-existent.

## Sunrise Off Venice

The breeze blew steadily, enough to swell the sails, and sweep the vessel on smoothly. The night air dropped no moisture on the deck.

Nevil Beauchamp dozed for an hour. He was awakened by light on his eyelids, and starting up beheld the many pinnacles of gray and red rocks and shadowy high white regions at the head of the gulf waiting for the sun; and the sun struck them. One by one they came out in crimson flame, till the vivid host appeared to have stepped forward. The shadows on the snow-fields deepened to purple below an irradiation of rose and pink and dazzling silver. . . . A crowd of mountains endless on range, erect, or flowing, shattered and arid, or leaning in smooth luster, hangs above the gulf. The mountains are sovereign Alps, and the sea is beneath them. The whole gigantic body keeps the sea, as with a hand, to right and left.

The Adriatic was dark, the Alps had heaven to themselves. Crests and hollows, rosy mounds, white shelves, shining ledges, domes and peaks, all the towering heights were in illumination from Friuli into farthest Tyrol. . . . Color was steadfast on the massive front ranks; it waved in the remoteness, and was quick and dim as though it fell on beating wings; but there too . . . color seized and shaped forth solid forms, and thence away to others in uttermost distances where the incredible flickering gleam of new heights arose, that soared, or stretched their white uncertain curves in sky like wings traversing infinity. . . . —From "Beauchamp's Career," by George Meredith.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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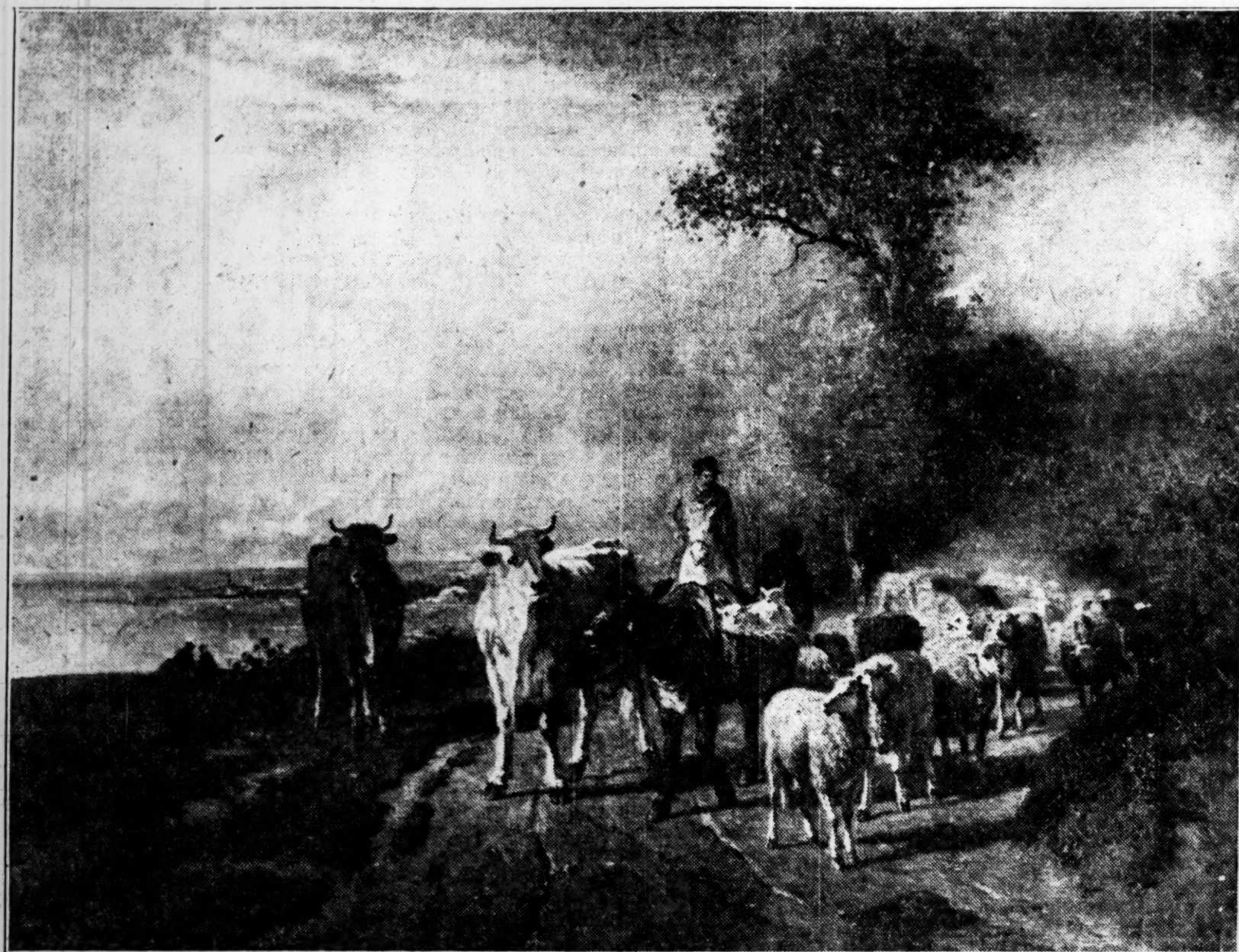
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"Le Retour du Marché," by Constant Troyon

© Braun &amp; Co., London

## Constant Troyon

Troyon was born at Sévres, near Paris. . . . He was first apprenticed to the porcelain factory at Sévres and became an adept in the decoration of china. . . . Charles Blanc writes of him as follows: "Troyon has no biography, nor have his pictures any names. . . . They are only known as 'The Great Oak,' 'The Interior of the Forest,' 'Oxen at Labor,' 'The Pasturing Cow,' etc. His pictures represent the first things seen—such trees as there are everywhere, such prairies, streams, and paths through woods as are all about Paris. But what a charm he puts into everything! He introduces neither columns nor monuments, nor striking ruins. . . . His heroes are the rustics who lead cows, drive carts, and whose feet sink into the mire of the highways. . . . The light of Troyon's pictures is ordinarily a northern vapory gray. It is rarely brilliant, except when he would express the dramas of the setting sun. His skies of hazy blue are traversed by the moving clouds. He sacrifices them to the outlines of a herd, or he makes use of them as a background to the coat of his dun cow with its black stripes, to the red robe of a bull spotted with white, to the bunched thickness of fleece, or to the plumage of ducks waddling to the fields. When Troyon began to paint animals, he took a place by himself in the school of painting. Though an excellent landscapist, he subordinated landscape to the objects he wished to make prominent—to oxen, to sheep, to work-horses. . . . His manner of painting them is not caressing like that of Van der Velde, nor precise and overworked (broché) like that of Paul Potter. . . . It is rather remarkable for a sense of largeness, energy and abundance, which at times recall the animals of Albert Cuyp in their fat pastures. The grand oxen bending their necks to drink, or with their eyes half closed chewing the cud on the prairies, are grandly seen and solidly constructed." —From "A Handbook on Modern French Painting," by D. Cady Eaton.

## Bare Brown Hills

I did not love them overmuch  
Till I had turned away,  
But now they glimmer through my  
dreams,  
They haunt the summer day—  
The low brown hills, the bare brown  
hills  
Of San Francisco Bay. . . .  
Not one slim blade of living green  
To make the soft slopes gay;  
No dim, secluded forest dells  
Where one might kneel . . .  
But low brown hills and bare brown  
hills  
Of San Francisco Bay.  
Tell me the secret of this charm  
That ever, night and day,  
From greener lands and sweeter lands  
Draws thought and dream away  
To the low brown hills, the bare  
brown hills  
Of San Francisco Bay.  
—Ella Higginson.

## A Letter of Walpole's

To Lady Hervey

Paris, March 1st, 1776.

I must again trouble your Ladyship for leave to let Favre ask you where the best honey-water is to be bought. The names of the ladies who have commissioned me will be an excuse to you, and could not but be commands to me. The younger Madame d'Égmont, the Princess of Monaco, and the Duchesse de Lauragais—could I refuse? and to exorcise my charge well, to whom could I address myself but to my Lady Hervey's friendship?  
Monsieur de Lillebonne, who sets out in two or three days, will bring your Ladyship the "Philosophe sans le savoir," which is at last printed. It has run eight and twenty nights. You will lose a great deal, as it was acted in the highest perfection, still, tho' it has many faults, the natural simplicity, I think, Madame, will please you. . . . I am beginning, Madam, to think of my return, which will be about the end of this month or the beginning of next. I cannot say I feel much joy on the occasion. The great civilities I have received here from several persons have made my life pass agreeably, and I shall ever retain

## Tweedledum and Tweedledee

They were standing under a tree, each with an arm round the other's neck, and Alice knew which was which in a moment, because one of them had "Dum" embroidered on his collar, and the other "Dee." "I suppose they've each got 'Tweedle' wound round at the back of the collar," she said to herself.  
They stood so still that she quite forgot they were alive, and she was just going round to see if the word "Tweedle" was written at the back of each collar, when she was startled by a voice coming from the one marked "Dum."  
"If you think we're waxworks," he said, "you ought to pay, you know. Waxworks weren't made to be looked at for nothing. Nobow!"  
"Contrariwise," added the one marked "Dee," "if you think we're alive, you ought to speak."  
"I'm sure I'm very sorry," was all Alice could say; for the words of the old song kept ringing through her

of this wood; it's getting so dark. Would you tell me, please?"  
But the fat little man only looked at each other and grinned.  
They looked so exactly like a couple of great schoolboys, that Alice couldn't help pointing her finger at Tweedledum and saying "First Boy!"  
"Nobow!" Tweedledum cried out briskly, and shut his mouth up again with a snap.  
"Next Boy!" said Alice, passing on to Tweedledee, though she felt quite certain he would only shout out "Contrariwise!" and so he did.  
"You've begun wrong!" cried Tweedledum. "The first thing in a visit is to say 'How d'ye do?' and shake hands!" And here the two brothers gave each other a hug, and then they held out the two hands that were free, to shake hands with her.  
Alice did not like shaking hands with either of them first, for fear of hurting the other one's feelings; so, as the best way out of the difficulty, she took hold of both hands at once; the next moment they were dancing round in a ring. This seemed quite natural (she remembered afterward), and she was not even surprised to hear music playing; it seemed to come from the tree under which they were dancing, and it was done (as well as she could make it out) by the branches rubbing one across the other, like fiddles and fiddlesticks.  
"But it certainly was funny" (Alice said afterward, when she was telling her sister the history of all this), "to find myself singing 'Here we go round the mulberry bush.' I don't know when I began it, but somehow I felt as if I'd been singing it a long, long time!"  
"Are there any lions or tigers about here?" she asked timidly.  
"It's only the Red King sporting," said Tweedledee.  
"Come and look at him!" the brothers cried, and they each took one of Alice's hands, and led her up to where the King was sleeping.  
"Isn't he a lovely sight?" said Tweedledum.  
Alice couldn't say honestly that he was. He had a tall red nightcap on, with a tassel, and he was lying crumpled up into a sort of untidy heap, and snoring loud. . . .  
"He's dreaming now," said Tweedledee; "and what do you think he's dreaming about?"  
Alice said, "Nobody can guess that."  
"Why, about you!" Tweedledee exclaimed, clapping his hands triumphantly. "And if he left off dreaming about you, where do you suppose you'd be?"  
"Where I am now, of course," said Alice.  
"No you!" Tweedledee retorted contemptuously. "You'd be nowhere. Why, you're only a sort of thing in his dream!"  
"If that there King was to wake," added Tweedledum, "you'd go out—bang!—just like a candle!"  
"I shouldn't!" Alice exclaimed indignantly. "Besides, if I'm only a sort of thing in his dream, what are you, I should like to know?"  
"Ditto," said Tweedledum.  
"Ditto, ditto," cried Tweedledee. —From "Through the Looking Glass," by Lewis Carroll.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### Middle Classes Union in Great Britain

THE MIDDLE CLASSES UNION in Great Britain, which recently observed the anniversary of its foundation, has been justly described as one of the most interesting political phenomena of recent times. Inaugurated during a period of tremendous social upheaval, when the tendency of Labor and Capital to settle their differences without the smallest regard for "the third party to the social contract" had been thrown into glaring relief by the threat of a general strike, the Middle Classes Union seems to have made an instant appeal. According to a statement recently made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London, by Captain Stanley Abbott, the secretary of the union, there are today 140 branches throughout the country. No branch can be formed on less than 250 members, and many of the branches have already as many as 1500 members. Everywhere, Captain Abbott declares, the movement is gaining ground "with increasing momentum."

This last fact alone renders it very important that the exact character of the Middle Classes Union should be understood. It is not, in any sense of the term, a trades union or an amalgamation of trades unions. Its purpose is much wider than the mere safeguarding of special interests. For, whilst the union aims to secure justice for the middle classes where their rights are threatened, either by the striker on the one hand or the profiteer on the other, using these exceedingly loose terms for lack of better, its main purpose is entirely national. It seeks, in fact, to obtain for the whole community those privileges and beneficial reforms which, at the present time, are all too apt to be regarded as the special right of a certain class. This is notably the case in regard to that very national question, the question of housing. The Middle Classes Union is determined that all classes, and not merely Labor, shall benefit under the recent housing legislation, and it is actively moving to secure representation for itself on government commissions, conferences, and councils.

Then the union is quite determinedly opposed to nationalization of industries, on the grounds that "bureaucratic control is invariably wasteful," and because such a policy "must impose further burdens upon the taxpayer." The union also demands reforms in the imposition of the income tax, the suppression of profiteering, and "the strongest possible measures against Bolshevism." This last is perhaps the most prominent feature of the Middle Classes Union. Its members recognize very fully that, in a strike of any magnitude, the chief sufferer, first as well as last, is "the third party," and that when a strike assumes anything like national dimensions it amounts to an open declaration of war upon the community as a whole. The Middle Classes Union, therefore, makes it perfectly clear that, whilst it does not regard itself as being, in any sense of the term, "a strike breaker," it is determined to prevent the "holding up" of the whole community by any one section of the community. It is determined to prove that "the people as a whole are greater and more powerful than even the most thoroughly organized minority," and it stands pledged to develop the organization of its members "so as to render effective help in the maintenance of essential public services during any emergency; and to prevent 'lightning strikes'."

Another feature of the Middle Classes Union which is worthy of special note is the fact that it is entirely non-party in character. Unlike Labor, it does not seek to secure direct representation in Parliament, but rather cuts entirely athwart the lines of party by urging its members to support that candidate, regardless of party, who undertakes to uphold the ideas advocated by the union. Where all the candidates at a given election afford satisfactory undertakings on this point, the member is to regard himself as left free to make his choice, if he so desires, in accordance with his old party allegiances. What the result of such a political doctrine will be when the Middle Classes Union secures an active membership anything like commensurate with the number of those that come naturally within its ambit, it is impossible to predict. The outcome largely depends, of course, on the extent to which the industrial problem is really solved. As Captain Abbott very justly pointed out to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in the course of the interview already referred to, it was the aggressiveness of Labor and the challenge which certain sections of Labor offered to what the Middle Classes Union believed to be essentially right in the existing social order which first brought the union into being. The continued existence of this challenge on the one hand, together with the aggressive policy of pure capitalism on the other, is the reason for its continued activity.

The next few months and years may see some far-reaching changes. At present, for instance, the union expressly disassociates itself from any adherence to such a narrow shibboleth as "Our Trade, Our Politics." The recent formation, however, of the Federation of Black-Coated Workers, and the tendency now observable to check the drift towards an alliance with Labor, which was, at first, so marked, are further indications, if any were needed, that the course of the Middle Classes Union in Great Britain is by no means fixed and settled.

### Juarez, and Beyond

THE occupation of Juarez by the Mexican revolutionary forces and the capitulation by General Francisco Urbalejo, in command of the government troops, and his Yaqui Indian warriors, the defenders of the Carranza stronghold at Casas Grandes, both events being brought about without serious fighting, appear, to those keeping in touch with the progress of the campaign in Mexico, to open the way for early and possibly uncontested

advance of the so-called Sonora rebels to Torreon, in the State of Durango. Just what resistance the revolutionists may meet in their progress toward Mexico City cannot, of course, be definitely forecast. Torreon is admittedly the chief strategic point in northern Mexico. If the revolutionists succeed in establishing a base at that point they will perhaps be able to extend their campaign toward Saltillo and Monterey. But to do this they must advance through the State of Coahuila, where the strength of the Carranzista forces is thus far the least impaired. No doubt it is the hope of President Carranza's foes that the news of the easy victories gained by them in the north, when it shall have reached the government forces, will cause immediate defection, and possibly open the way to similar conquests and uncontested occupations in their march toward the capital.

To the north of Coahuila, in the adjoining State of Nuevo Leon, Andrew Almazan and other leaders of rebel forces have succeeded, according to news dispatches, in occupying much of the territory south and west of Matamoros. Thus, it would appear that, with the occupation of Juarez, just accomplished, the only outlets left by which the Mexican Government agents can reach the border of the United States are at Laredo and Eagle Pass. Just how long these avenues can be kept open by the Carranzista forces is problematical, though it seems somewhat doubtful that the rebels will concern themselves seriously in an effort to occupy the territory opposite to them if they are successful in reaching Torreon by a direct route.

The capitulation of Juarez is regarded as a serious loss to the Mexican Government forces, as it gives the revolutionists control of a majority of the customs houses through which the government has derived the revenues so necessary to its support, especially at the present time. The success of the rebels in the State of Chihuahua is said to take from the control of the Carranza Government almost half of its former territory. The campaigns of President Carranza against his foes seem, consequently, thus far to have utterly failed. In many cases, it appears, his troops have declined to fight when attacked, and most of the victories scored by the rebels have been uncontested. The President failed both in his effort to attack the Sonora rebels by means of an expedition sent through the State of Chihuahua, and in his plan to send troops through the State of Jalisco to check, if possible, the movement southward through the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Nayarit.

The progress of the revolution, generally regarded, a few weeks ago, as a somewhat unimportant uprising in the State of Sonora, now appears to be developing rapidly in the direction of the south, the capital, and Veracruz. Possibly it is in that territory that the fate of the present Mexican Government will be decided. There is said to be nothing in the situation, as it now exists, to indicate the immediate surrender of President Carranza, or his voluntary abdication. But to maintain his present official status he must immediately change his military policy. This seems to be generally admitted, and it is certainly obvious.

### Armenia and the Kurd

AT THE present time, when a decision as to the future of Armenia cannot be very long delayed, it is of the utmost importance that this issue, full of complexities as it is, complexities which are apparently unavoidable, should not be burdened with any unnecessary complications. One of the great obstacles in the way of a settlement of the question has always been the distrust with which it is surrounded. Mutual jealousies amongst the powers deprived Armenia of the help which would, otherwise, inevitably have flowed her way, in the years before the war, and that jealousy and distrust is still, to a large extent, operating to prevent a settlement today.

In these circumstances, the emphatic repudiation, by both the Armenian and the British authorities, of a statement, recently circulated, to the effect that, as long ago as last November, Great Britain sought to force upon Armenia an agreement with the Kurds, through Sherif Pasha, the Kurdish delegate at the Peace Conference, is most satisfactory. Great Britain, it now appears, was merely willing to give approval to a plan which originated with the Armenians themselves, and which seems to have been the result of a rather hasty desire on the part of the Armenians to prove to the Allies that they could agree with the Kurds on all domestic matters. The agreement was, in fact, an Armenian policy from first to last, and, whilst it is doubtful whether it could ever have proved of practical value, even if it had not been denounced, as it was, shortly after its signature, by the Kurds themselves, the very fact that it was thus repudiated has served to shed a valuable light on the situation. The agreement was actually signed by Borghos Nubar Pasha and Dr. Ohandgarian for Armenia, on the one side, and by Sherif Pasha for the Kurds on the other, and when the latter denounced it in letters to the press, shortly afterward, the Armenians explained this action on the grounds that Sherif Pasha had realized that the agreement was wholly favorable to the Armenians, and that, for that reason, the more he saw of it, and thought of it, the less he liked it. The British explanation of the matter is, it must be confessed, far more probable. British authorities claim that, even when he denounced the agreement, Sherif Pasha still approved it, but that he had become so thoroughly intimidated by the actions of the Young Turk Party in Constantinople that he felt compelled to "secure his exit through the back door."

This is, of course, the Kurd all over. Between him and the Turk a curious relationship, half fear, half defiance, has long obtained. Whatever actual cooperation has existed between them has been based on bloodshed of some kind. Whenever the Turk wanted a massacre of Armenians committed, he disarmed the Armenians, on one pretext or another, and armed the Kurds, or added to their armament. The Kurds, a lawless tribal people, to whom such tasks made strong appeal, did the rest. In the early days of the peace negotiations in Paris, when it seemed certain that the Turk would be reduced, at last, to impotence, the Kurd was disposed to come to terms with the Armenians. Later on, however, the gradual emergence of a strong pro-Turkish party amongst the Allies, followed by a great revival of confidence in Con-

stantinople, seems to have made him hesitate. The wiser course was, after all, in his opinion, to do nothing, and so the agreement was denounced.

### China and Education

ONE of the most hopeful signs of the times in China today is the ever increasing attention which is being given to education; not to the orthodox education of the ages, the education of the old literati, but to western education, intelligently adapted to Chinese needs. Thus, in a recent mandate, issued by President Hsu, education was placed first amongst the policies which the President considered essential to "laying the foundation of a nation"; whilst authorities on the matter are strongly of opinion that, already, modern education is the most effective means of unifying the people of China.

This being the case, great things are hoped for from the Chinese Educational Mission, at present touring the world in search of information on educational questions. The methods adopted by this mission, if not peculiarly Chinese, are, at any rate, in striking contrast to the methods usually adopted by Japan in such cases. The method of the Japanese is to study all the different national schemes which the West has to offer, then choose that one which they consider the best, and adopt it in its entirety. This was Japan's method when she wanted a constitution, when she wanted to secure a western trade and industrial system, and when she wanted to reorganize her army. In each case, she adopted the German system, and simply transplanted it as it was to Japan. The Chinese Educational Mission, however, whilst making the most careful study of as many educational systems as possible, is determined to avoid taking over any nation's method as a whole. It aims to adapt all manner of educational means to the special needs of China, and indeed to the special needs of various parts of China. For the Chinese authorities are fully awake to the inadvisability of attempting to impose a hard and fast national system on some 400,000,000 people, in all stages of civilization, and speaking all manner of dialects.

One of the great stumbling blocks in the way of education in China is, of course, the ideograph, and foremost Chinese educationists have long realized that, sooner or later, China would have to adopt some form of phonetic alphabet. Such an alphabet has recently been devised. It consists of thirty-nine sounds, and is being used to teach the Mandarin dialect, which, it is hoped will, in time, become the uniform standard dialect of all China. Teachers, according to a statement made, some time ago, by Dr. Ping-Wen Kuo, president of the National Higher Normal College, Nanking, are being trained rapidly, and institutes are being formed throughout the country to teach Mandarin.

What the effect of this revolutionary move will be, within the next few years it is difficult to say. Whereas the work of learning to read the ideograph is one which often involves years of study, it is estimated that an illiterate can learn to read Mandarin in the new phonetic script within a month, whilst an educated person can accomplish the task in a few days. The new script, moreover, opens the way at once to the ready translation into Chinese of all the books of western learning, makes possible the use of the linotype and typewriter, and finally breaks down the barrier which, through all the ages, has stood between the West and any study of the Chinese language.

### A Western Horse Market

IN SEVERAL of the larger transportation and commercial centers of the middle western section of the United States there has been maintained for many years, in some form or another, an institution the existence of which may hardly be known to the average observer. This is the horse market, the term being comprehensive enough to include mules, representing a clearing house for perhaps a greater part of the horses and mules sold or exchanged in the United States. While the volume of business transacted annually in these markets is still large, it perhaps reached its highest point some twenty years ago, before the automobile and automobile truck had become commercialized, and when the demand for draft animals on the farms and in various industries was somewhat greater than at the present time. Then, too, the western ranges, many of them, were great horse farms. Every year there were sent to the "eastern" market, so-called, trainloads of young horses just off the range, to be disposed of by commission men in Omaha, Kansas City, East St. Louis, or Chicago. These cargoes of horses were sent across the country much as cargoes of cattle and other animals are shipped today, the entire transaction being divested absolutely of all that sentiment which, popularly, clings about a "horse trade."

These horses were counted and graded, usually, according to age and size. All bore the brands of their several former owners, but all were strangers to bridle or halter. At their destination they were herded into great pens, the several lots or shipments being separated by fences or partitions, and were disposed in lots or numbers to suit the buyers' needs. There was never any "dickering" in these transactions. It was a simple business proposition from start to finish. At a time announced, an auctioneer offered certain lots of range horses for sale to the highest bidder. The price received depended wholly upon the demand for animals of that particular kind. Buyers from farming and industrial sections north or south, or farther to the east, could be relied upon to keep themselves informed as to the offers being made. The bidding, and the ultimate returns to the shipper, depended on the needs of those represented by the bidders, and transactions representing thousands of dollars were frequently closed in an incredibly short time. The seller knew the approximate value, under usual conditions, of the animals which he offered for sale. The buyers could be trusted to make their own estimate of values quickly. They seemed to care little for the value, in dollars, of an individual animal. The transaction was one which represented carloads, two or a dozen, perhaps, of horses or mules of a certain size.

But another section of this great horse market is devoted to activities which, perhaps, are more interesting to those who really admire the horse. This is the "amphitheater," where sales of animals of greater value take

place. Ranged about in rows of seats are the prospective buyers of horses and mules trained and fitted for certain lines of work. Here particular attention is given to all the points which the expert horseman recognizes as indicating value or desirability, and here wit clashes with wit in the parleying and bargaining which seem to fit so appropriately into all deals where horses are concerned.

Here the trained and adroit auctioneer is found at his best. He must indeed be a past master of his profession to come out whole in the sharp bargaining which he invites. Ranged around him are perhaps a dozen or more men as adroit and astute as himself, every one keen for a bargain. They all know a horse. Some are Yankees from the eastern sections of the United States, than whom, it is said, there are no keener traders anywhere. Some are from the commercial and farming sections of the south, and others from the nearer cities and farming sections in the corn belt. Perhaps there are buyers representing some foreign government, or exporters seeking animals fitted for industry or war in a far-off land. No matter whence they come, they are, for the moment, the tactical adversaries of the auctioneer. But the auctioneer seeks no sympathy and needs no guardian. His motto, apparently, is the anglicized version of the legal maxim which warns the purchaser to beware. He believes the seller is well able to look out for his own interests. That, broadly speaking, is the law of horse-trades in the United States, be the seller or vendor the auctioneer in the great horse market or the itinerant trader with his "string" of "unknowns" and "outlaws" accumulated in many a sharply-driven bargain. The wonder might well be why so many appear to have forgotten or disregarded the rule.

### Editorial Notes

IN VIEW of the generally unsatisfactory attitude of the British Labor leaders on the question of prohibition, the recent decision of the Scottish Trades Union Congress on the subject is peculiarly welcome. For the congress has just passed a resolution in favor of prohibition. It was only the other day that Mr. Clynes, the well-known Labor leader, was declaring, in England, that to associate prohibition with the work of Labor would be to "weaken the movement." The Scottish Trades Union Congress appears to be troubled by no such misgivings.

NEWS writers are too often inclined to write in the vernacular. Sometimes, to one who knows the facts, their efforts to cloak with mystery, which is one of their own phrases, any person ever suspected of being a "Bolshevik" are quite amusing. It will be recalled that Ludwig C. A. K. Martens is a representative of the Russian Soviet Government in the United States. It may also be remembered that he has been "slated," as the papers have it, for deportation a few times. He therefore becomes legitimate prey for the distributors of mystery. One day last week he returned to New York City from Washington, accompanied by Gregory Weinstein and Santeri Nuorteva, two of his assistants. They came as any other persons come from Washington, apparently without attempt to conceal themselves, and frankly with the intention of transacting business at their New York office, where any of them might have been found that day. And yet a New York paper had it that the Department of Justice had announced their coming, which coming was written down as "suddenly appeared," and added that they had "as suddenly dropped from sight again." And yet some people say that American news writers have no imagination.

IT WAS on the American liner Philadelphia that Senator Marconi discovered the difference between day and night transmission of wireless telegraph messages, and it was on board the Italian ship Principessa Mafalda, in a journey between Genoa and Buenos Aires, that he tried new long-distance transmission records. His new experiments on the small steamship Electra seem likely to be of great importance in navigation. From a moving laboratory at sea, directed at will, Senator Marconi will be able to investigate more exactly the influence of night and day on transmission over land and sea, whilst the wireless fog signals, which will comprise one of the definite objects of his experiments, are expected to do away with the possibility of confusion in fogs, because a ship fitted with the apparatus will receive beams of light which will automatically indicate the direction in which another ship is coming. "Wireless is still in its infancy," the Senator insists, but he is to be congratulated upon the infant's sturdiness and promise.

LONG before Beau Brummell dominated the pump room at Bath, that queen among the hills reigned over Romans and Normans, Celts and Tudors, and it may well be said that age cannot wither nor custom stale her infinite variety, for in this year A. D. 1920 she is pushing forward a scheme for using her hot mineral waters to color glass. So far experiments in this direction have been quite successful, and facilities are being given for the coloring of glass souvenir articles to be placed on sale at the pump room, the corporation taking half profits, an arrangement that would meet the approval of George the Fourth's friend and leader of fashion, with his gold-headed cane. What is more important is that these experiments may lead to further discoveries in early English coloring of glass.

SIR HENRY NEWBOLT, honorary foreign secretary of the Royal Society of Literature, in London, states that the Anglo-Serbian section of the society have now at their disposal a considerable bulk of valuable works, including good editions of the English classics, series of the proceedings of learned societies, sets of volumes from university presses, and smaller, but well selected, donations from private individuals which have been given to restock the destroyed library of the University of Belgrade. The authorities at Belgrade have expressed their heartfelt gratitude, and are anxious to receive the collection as soon as possible, as they are already hard at work at the reconstruction of their mutilated country, and, following the example of Dickens' hero, they are asking for more.